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RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY.

From the Christian Advocate A PRODIGAL RECLAIMED IN ANSWER TO

A PRODIGAL RECLAIMED IN ANSWER TO PRAYER.

"What profit shall we have if we pray unto him?"

"We have often heard of pious parents who have discovered a great deal of solicitude for their children, without ever witnessing any favorable effects; but after their death, their prayers have been remarkably answered. I do not now recollect any circumstances of the kind, more interesting to my feelings than the following, which I believe was never published. I receive diffrom a pious friend in one of our northern cities, to whom it was related a short time before, while journeying through the neighborhood where it transpired.

"There lived in the vale of the Mohawk, a mealthy farmer, who had spent the best of his day in treasuring up this world's goods. Pass middle life, he and his wife became pious. They had a son, an only child, who was the only prop of their future hopes. But he was too interesting and lovely a child to be corrected or contradicted. He grew up under the caresses of a fond mother, & the sparing hand of a tender father. Indulgence ruined him. His unbroken temper rendered him a terror to all the juvenile circles in which he ap-

sparing hand of a tender lather. Indusgence ru-ined him. His unbroken temper rendered him a terror to all the juvenile circles in which he ap-peared; and he soon became an annoyance to the whole neighborhood. Idle and restless,—miswhole neighborhood. Idle and restless,—mischiefs tracked his way wherever he went, and grievances, unredressed, came pouring in upon his parents from every quarter. Sabbath breaking, disabedience to parents, insolence to his suing, disonedience to parents, insorence to his su-periors, contempt of equals, love of licentious company, swearing, gambling, & drunkenness with all its train of associate crimes, early entered in-to the history of the young prodigal, to consum-mate his degradation. His character was lost, and to appearance he was yest feeling, when and, to appearance, he was past feeling, when his parents became alarmed for themselves, and sought the Lord. Their son became now doubly the object of their solicitude. Before, they regarded only his temporal welfare.—Now, they garded only his temporal welfare.—Now, they felt for his poor soul. It was in vain they talked to him on the subject of religion. They might as well have reasoned with the tempest. When he was sober he scorned to listen, and execrated their pious concern for him. And these were his best moments! But the closet of the righteous is sacred. They could pray for him. This was sacred. They could pray for him. This was their alternative. The poor mother's heart was torn with grief. Now she would meet the fury of her son's intemperate rage with deliberate for-titude; and now the trickling tear, and the whispers of a fervent ejaculation, would betray the feelings of her heart. The night watches wit-nessed her ardent entreaties in his behalf. when the midnight storm interrupted her slumbers, and her fancy placed her wretched boy in the midst of its furies, she would exclaim, "O my dear child! where is he? O God, pity and preserve him. O, hear a mother's prayer, and save him from deathering." His father, who witnessed all this solicitude in his pious consort for their unhappy child, was no less interested. He made it his constant husiness daily to pray for made it his constant business daily to pray for him in secret. In family prayer, and in public, he was always ardent, and obviously much moved, when the case of his profligate son constituted the subject of his petitions.—Days, months, and years passed away, and the prodigal continued unaffected. Hardened in crime, and confirmed in habits of licentiousness, he was as uni-

as his parents were ardent and unremitting in as his parents were ardent and unremitting in their prayers for him.

"In process of time it pleased the Lord to bring the father upon a bed of sickness, which proved to be his death bed. The case of his son now more deeply than ever pressed upon his feelings. He sent for him, and had him brought to his bedside. "My son," said he, "I am going to leave you. I must soon die. It is the greatest of all my griefs, they have been one. ing to leave you. I must soon die. It is the greatest of all my griefs, that I must leave one to fill my place, who has no fear of God before his eyes. I cannot die in peace without dealing faithfully with you. O, my child, are you willing to be separated from your affectionate father and mother, and suffer the pains of hell forever?—Take the warning of your dying parent, and seek the Lord. What will be the distress of your poor mother, now to be left alone to suffer, if you continue to rend her heart by your wicked life. I have long prayed for you, my child, but shall soon pray no more. I must leave you in the hands of God. But, O, it breaks my heart to think that my house must be left without a prospect of its being continued a house of pray-er.—Here, morning and evening, I have called on God for his blassings upon us all. But my head will soon be laid in the dust. And what a change then! Who, my son,—(and his countenance indicated the earnestness and agony of his soul, which for a moment integrated his utterance. which for a moment interrupted his utterance)— and who, my son, will pray then?" The effort was too much for him, and he sunk silently into the arms of death.

m and persevering in his course of wickedness,

The young prodigal had a bold beart, and endeavored to suppress his feelings. The big tear projected from his eye; but he wiped it away in haste, as if it were a crime to weep. He re-mained sober, and appeared pressive. The image of his father, struggling in the mingled ago-nies of death and of grief, as he employed the last effort of his faculties to say, "Who will pray then?" fixed upon his imagination, and continued with him. "Who will pray then?" constantly sounded in his ears. And be wandered about in wretchedness and discontent, until summoned by the mourful knell to join the funeral procession, and follow his deceased parent to the procession, and follow his deceased parent to the silent grave. There his haughty spirit yielded, and the deep of his heart was broken up. As he cast the last look upon the countenance of his dear, departed father, he saw the same image which so much troubled his mind; and those cold lips, "which now no more could move, seedless still uttering, "who, my son, will pray then?" The sound of the hammer became intelligible in and reiterated at every blow, "Who,my "which now no more could move," seemed his ear, and reiterated at every blow, "Who,my son, will pray then?" The gravel, as it fell upon the coffin, appeared to make the same solemn appeal, and utter from the recess of the grave, the last feelings which animated the breast of him whom it was now closing, -- O, my son, who will pray then?" Deeply distressed, he returned with the company to the house, but did not go in.

A thought struck him, that he could not enter. until he was prepared to fill the place of his father; and he resolved, if his case were not irremediable, that he would not. He wandered off to a distant cider house, where he was found late in a distant cloer house, where he was found late in the evening, crying for mercy. "Wrotch that I am," he was saying, as those who found him drew near enough to hear, "Wretch that I am, —can I ever be forgiven! O my father, how have I wounded thy soul! The thought pains me

"Who, my son, will pray then?" O, those cutting words!—that tender look!—Yes, my dear later. I have strowed thy way with sorrows.—By was not enough; I have planted thy dying pile, with thorns. O that I could see thee once more, and hear thy voice, that I might ask thy forgiveness, and gain thy blessing. Couldst thou forgive me! Vain wish—Tho art gone. I have made thee wretched in life and in death; but this is not all my crime. My whole life has been a continued scene of wickedness. Was ever so great a sinner forgiven? Lord Jesus have mercy upon me! I, who, in addition to all my crimes, have embittered the dying agonies of a tender faiher, come to thee for mercy! If there be mercy for me, O save my sinking soul,"—His tender father, come to thee for mercy! If there be mercy for me, O save my sinking soul,"—His friends came up: he paused for a moment, and then renewed his supplications—intreating them at the same time to pray for him. They requested him to go to the house, but he declined, alleging that he had promised he would not enter it until he was prepared to fill the place of his dear departed father. In this he was invincible. They continued to pray with him until a late. They continued to pray with him until a late hour, when peace broke into his soul, and "he went down to his house justified," to fill the place of his father, and comfort his afflicted moth-PHILOLOGUS.

For the Recorder & Telegraph

ON DECISION. It is amusing enough to hear the hue and cry, which a certain sect is constantly raising against bigets and exclusionists, as though they themselves exhibited any thing like Christian charity, while the main burden of their preaching is to denounce those who think differently from them, as a set of himseld persecutors. But it is only as a set of bigoted persecutors. But it is quite painful to see, that something or other, perhaps even this thread-bare cant, draws some orthodox creating thread-bare cant, draws some orthodox. Christians, and even preachers away from the straight forward path of duty. Can there be any disciple of orthodoxy, at this late hour, so simple as to wish to measure hiberality with these hiberal Christians? One who does not know, that when they have drawn him a single inch from his course, they have gained the victory? One who has so mistaken the nature of orthodoxy, as to suppose that its enemies, will be reconciled to it when it shall have laid aside its exclusive character? Yes, & fromthem the cause of truth has more to fear, than from the whole phalanx of open enemies. Let a man undertake to combat doctrines, which he knows to be in the word of God, and he will find it difficult to assume that tone of sincerity which is necessary to persuade even the ignorant. But the man who must needs show his liberatity, must also, upon some occasions at least, keep back some part of the truth. He must lose that warm earnestness, which is de manded by the doctrines he preaches, and thus will he send a most chilling influence over the very vitals of orthodoxy. Thus will he make more Unitarians in ten years, than will be made by direct Unitarian preaching while the world stands. Let us suppose a coung orthodox cler-gyman to set out in a parish inclined to Unitar-nism, by gaining a character for hierarity and good feeling with all parties. Being too conscigood feeling with all parties. Being too consci-entious to preach any thing but the truth, let him make a selection from the doctrines of the Bible for his pulpit. Having gone down the facilis descensus till it begins to grow dark, he now has some faint desires to return; but, if he should stir, an uproar would be raised, he would be ous-ted from his place at once, and his family turned out of a snug nest upon the wide world. And so cold is he grown, that the pitiful consideration of a few hundred dollars per annum bears him downward. In this course he is constantly uncasy, between his conscience on the one hand, and the fear of offending his Unitarian hearers on the other. He is even afraid to exchange with an onen, decided preacher of his own party. He must bow and cringe to all, and yet be despised by all for his servility. He will scandalize warm hearted Christians wherever he is known, by hearing on some great occasions, the 'instruction that causeth to err.' He will pass among his Unitarian friends, whom the presence of a preacher like Paul would awe into silence, and hear his more exclusive brethren spoken against, and not dare to maintain their cause. He will hear the preacher of the day extolled, and will venture to signify his dissent, only by a slight joke. It is time for or hodoxy to be delivered of such dead weights. Such men have too long bridged over the gulph, that ought always to yearn between the Christianity of the Bible, and the liberal chris-

From the West. S. S. Visitant. SABBATH SCHOOLS IN THE WINTER.

Mr. Wilson,—I have noticed in some former numbers of the Visitant, remarks on the itapor tance of keeping up Sabbath schools during the winter. Those remarks have undoubtedly stimulated many to greater exertions in behalf of these schools. If I am rightly informed, there are not a few places in the region of Utica, where the plan of continuing the Sabbath School dur-ing the whole year, has been successfully carried into operation. I wish some able advocate of the system, who has faithfully tested its practicability, would employ his pen on the subject, and accompany his remarks with facts, for I doubt not facts in abundance can be given, which would speak with a voice of thunder to the sloth-ful and inactive.

I have been often astonished at the stupidity

of Ministers and Christians on this all-important subject. It has become a practice to discontinue the schools during the winter season, and the fear of innovation and fiekleness keep men rigidly in the practice, however much may be lost to the rising generation. In the whole State of Verafter diligent inquiry, I can hear of but mont, after diligent inquiry, I can hear of but two schools which are kept in operation during the winter—one at Montpelier, the other at Vergennes. In a large number of places I have inquired for the objections; and the principal and almost only one given, is, "There are inconveniences attending their maintenance in the winter." Inconveniences! Who does not know that inconveniences attend every noble and worthy object of pursuit. If inconveniences cannot be If incouveniences cannot be overcome, when will the gospel be carried to the heathen? and how will the preaching of the gos-pel be supported in our own land?

Christians of America! Are Sabbath Schools worthy of patronage? The question is already answered. The thousands who have been rescused from the road to crime and disgrace, have told, in loud accents, their utility. And the thou-sauds who have been saved from the thraldom of sin, and established in the light and liberty of the sons of God, through their instrumentality, speak in still louder accents, & tell us that eternity

only can fully unfold the blessings which thus have been shed upon lost and wretched man. If they are so useful and inportant, why then discontinue them during one half of the year; and that half in the season which finds the minds of the children most active and vigilant?—a season which brings children and vouth within doors, and affords long winter eenings for the study of their lessons and perusal of their library books.

Our days are few. What we do on earth must be done quickly. What our hands find to do, we must do with all our might, and since we have sworn to be active in the service of our heavenly Father, we have no excuse for resting in idleness, either summer o winter. What though a few trifling obstacles may he in our way. What though a hittle cold may opters our bodies. Yet let us remember that no of these obstacles hinder us in the pursuit of worldly business. Let us remember too, that He who has committed one, two or more talents to us for improvement, will some or later call for an account of any one, two or more talents to us for improvement, will somer or later call for an account of our stewardship; and let us be wise in season—be active in our Master's service, and finally be able to render our account with joy and not with grief.

> For the Recorder & Telegraph. SABBATH SCHOOLS.

It is a well known fact, that when Sabhath chools were first commenced in this city, it was with the impression that they could be continued only six or eight months in the year; and no doubt every school in the State was commenced with the same impression, and in a great majori-ty of instances they have been discontinued dur-

ing the winter months.

In respect to the schools in this place, when the time had come at which it had been supposed the scholars would fall off, there has as great a number as at any former period; and after a consul-tation on the subject, the teachers decided that they would continue the schols as long as the scholars were disposed to cone. The consequence was; they have never been discontinued a single day for nine years. In the annual re-port of the Massachusetts Sabbath School Union, we have an account of several schools in the country which have been continued through the winter; and it is known that in several towns, the teachers have come to the determination to continue their schools through the next winter

by way of experiment.

There can be no doubt that when the weather is such that the scholars can attend meeting, it will also admit of their attending school; and the object of this article is to invite Superintendants, and Teachers, who may read it, to make the same solution which has already been referred to: resolution which has already been referred to; namely, that "they will continue their schools as long as a sufficient number of scholars attend to make it on object." And if it is admitted that the instructions of the Sabbath school are calculated instructions of the Sabath scool are calculated to promote the salvation of souls, and that souls are in as great danger of being lost in the winter as in the summer, nothing need be said to urge them to adopt the source here recommended.

DESTITUTE CHURCHES.

The longer these hundred charches, and up-wards, are left destitute, the more difficult it will be to raise them to the enjoyment of gospel ordi-nances. They lie open to the ravages of depraving error, to the deserration of the Sabbath, and to munities. The wealth, the talent and enter-prise that are in them, will be more estranged from the church of Christ; and they will sink progressively down toward the degradation of those lands unblest with the good. those lands unblest with the gospel, and be re-moved farther away from the habit or the wish of promoting the institutions of religion. For this, reason, then, we ought not to delay. The work increases while we procrastinate. It compounds on our hands, while we are irresolute about it. I know a congregation in one of the fattest vallies of the western district, and where there is wealth eneugh, and too much, and embracing a large-extent of territory, which this year is obliged to apply to the Home Society, for seventy-five dollars, to make the salary of a good minister up to three hundred dollars, which ten years ago could have raised twice that sum for the object among themselves. West. Recorder.

THE WIDOW'S MITE.

The Secretary of the Missionary Society of The Secretary of the Missionary Society of Connecticut received a few days since, a Bible given to the Society by a person lately deceased in a distant part of the State. From the clergyman who delivered it, we learn that the donor was a pror, pious widow, who had supported herself by her own industry until within a few morths, when she was assisted by public charity. She begged the privilege of giving her Bible-"all her living"-to the Missionary Society of Connecticut, that it might be bestowed on some Connecticut, that it might be bestowed on some one who is destitute of the ward of God. She had found it her consolation in poverty; and she ardently desired it might be so to others, when she had gone to an inheritance among the saints in heaven. At the age of eighty-one she felt that the promises of the Bible are precious, and she wished that others might find them so. Though poor in this world," she was "rich in faith; and we trust is now wearing the crown of life Donations of hundreds and thousands make more show—but we have not lately known an instance of Christian charity to which our Saviour, were he on earth, would somercall his disciples again to look—or on which he would sooner bestow his commendation. This Bible has probably conducted one poor saint to rest and glory: may it be the guide of another—and yet another still. [Conn. Obs.

FALSE CHRISTIANITY. Extract from the Journal of Abdool Messech, a convert-ed Hindoo.

Jan. 21 .- Visited several friends. One spoke of nothing connected with salvation: his whole conversation was altogether about immersion and nutward forms: I felt great grief on seeing his de-nendence on such things. He bathes as a Hindo pendence on such things. He bathes as a Hindo daily, has his head shoun, & eats no meat: on my asking him the reason of this, he answered, "The Mahomedans eat no pork, nor the Hindoos beef; and I abstain from these things in order to bring them to our religion. I said, "I fear that these people will judge otherwise: they will say, 'The Sahib observes our customs, therefore they are right, and good to follow." In the evening, at Worship at Mr. Read's, a Sahib came who held much disputation: what shall I say of such an one? he calls himself a Unitarian, and denies the divinity of our Lord Jesus Christ: I said to him, "I now perceive, that, among the Sahibs also, there are some whose faith is like that of the Mahomedans; for they also, hold Jesus Christ to be a Prophet: what difference then between a Mahomedan and a Unitarian?"

RELIGIOUS INTELLGENCE.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Late accounts from several of the foreign missions which originated in America, show that the servants of Christ among the heathen have been called to endure afflictions and persecutious. The accounts from Burmah have barrowed up the feelings of all benevolent people. The accounts from the Sandwich Islands have made us blush that we bear the American name: for there our bretheren are persecuted most directly for sinking. brethren are persecuted most directly for righte-ousness sake, and that too by heathenish ruffians from this Christian country. The last Missionafrom this Christian country. The last Missionary Herald informs us of similar perils encountered by Messrs. Goodell and Bird. SYRIA,

Where they are sojourning at present, is sub-ect to the Turkish government, and is more or less involved in the contest between that government and the Greeks who are struggling for lib-erty. Mr. Goodell gives the account, in a letter dated Beyroot, April 8, 1826; in which he says, the last three weeks have been a season of war, tumult, oppression, and robbery." On the 18th of March, 12 Greek vessels anchored before Beyroot, and landed about 500 men in the evening; these attempted to scale the walls of the city, on the morning of the 19th, but were repulsed. The vessels then made a feeble assault; but soon re-tired, though the city was in a defenceless state. The Greeks on shore took possession of the sur-sounding country, entering every house, eating, drinking, and sometimes pillaging. Mr. G.'s house was out of the city, and many parties came to his door, but departed when told he was under English protection. About 2, P. M. all the Greeks retired to a fort about a mile distant; "Some of them carrying away what they did not bring with them, viz. Greek Tracts."

bring with them, viz. Greek Tracts."

The people out of the city fled in all directions.

Mr. G.'s house was filled with the poor Christians, to whom he daily read the scriptures and exhorted them to trust in God. Great confusion and misrule prevailed, till the 23d, when the Greek ships left the river. Just at this time a large number of troops arrived from the Pasha of Acre consisting range in the Pasha of A large number of troops arrived from the Pasha of Acre, consisting principally of Albanians and Bedouths. These, finding the Greeks were out of their reach, proceeded to plunder the country where the Greeks had been, seizing what little they had left. Now Mr. G.'s house was again exposed, and often assailed. But his notice of English protection prevailed, till a party of 6 or 7 came, more fierce and daring than their fellows. With these he reasoned long from a chamber window; but to no purpose. One of them levelled his gun at him. Several presents. chamber window; but to no purpose. One of them levelled his gun at him. Several respecta-ble Turks, passing by, exerted their influence in his favor; but the Bedouins "knew neither Consul nor Sultan." They cut down his door, & rushed up stairs, the Turks following, and standing guards at the door of Mrs. Goodel's chamber. At length, however, they desisted when he threatened to send to the Fasha. The English Conserved to send to the Bey in his belialf, and the Bay of the send to the best of the Bey in his belialf, and the Bey as often sent horsemen to assist Lim, but they never came. When out of the city they galloped away to commit depredations themselves. Being left unprotected, he took refuge in the house of the English Consul within the walls. The Be-douins took property to the amount of \$200; but much of it belonged to domestics and the native Christians who had taken refuge with him. On the 24th most of his property was removed to Mr. Bird's house; which, being farther from the city in another direction, and having obtained a guard from the Emir Pechir, was not molested.

On the 25th, proclamation was made that the troubles were over, and Mr. G. and femily returned to his house. But it was an artifice to get the poor Christians abroad, that they might be imprisoned, bastinadoed, and money extorted form them. The next day, he removed his fam-ily to Mr. Bird's. On the 28th, the Bey told Mr. G. he could not control his troops, and advised his removal into the city. But he chose to remain in the country, and procured an additional guard of Turkish soldiers. "We made our prayer unto God, (he remarks.) and set a watch against them day and night." On that night, the house he had left was again assaulted; but the native Christian whom he had left to guard it, having supplied himself abundantly with large

stones, pelied them from the top of the house, and drove them away.

April 4, he mentions the coming of the locusts without number, darkening the air, threatening to eat up the residue of that which escaped the Bedouins, and to devour every green thing. "I have never seen any thing, that appeared so much like divine indignation ments, with which this people have been visited during the last year. O that they may learn ghteousness."
At length Mr. G.s property was restored to

him by the Pasha, through the prompt and effi-cient measures of Mr. Abbott, the English cotsul. This was done, contrary to the expecta-tion of almost every one in Beyroot, and the missionaries will probably be less liable to be molested in future, than if nothing had taken place.

Influence of these Disturbances on the Mission. How this mission will be affected by these civil commotions, it is impossible to say. Our schools in Beyroot are of course suspended for the schools in Beyrool are of course suspended for the present. But the protection we have afforded to many persons, of all the different Christian sects, appears to have made a favorable impression. Within a few days, we have also had evidence that the truth is prevailing; that some of the good seed sown is springing up; and that the little leaven which has been cast into this mighty mass, is spreading. We bless God that we were brought here, even though we should now be destroyed. We believe the good work will go on, though we should be cut off. We commit our way to the Lord, and in his faithful hands leave our souls and our bodies. I believe the feelings of us all are expressed by the prophet;-"Altho" the fig tree shall not blossom, neither shall fenit be in the vine; the labor of the olive shall fail, and the fields shall yield no meat; the flock shall be cut off from the fold, and there shall be no herd in the stall; yet I will rejoice in the Lord, I will joy in the God of my salvation."

A Convert. Asad is several times mentioned in the letters; particular knowledge of his case is to be deriv ed from documents not yet received. He is thus introduced, under date of April 10.

"Asaad has again fallen into the hands of the We have some fears, that he will suffer martyrdom, and have a daily prayer meeting on his account. His youngest brother will probably be obliged to leave his father's house, in consequence

of adopting the same views of divine truth. He has already been beaten, and threatened with every thing terrible. But though his understanding is convinced, he does not yet appear to have felt, like his brother Asaad, the power of religion in his own soul. Never has this mission called more loudly for the prayers of God's people."

And in the envelope of Mr. G.'s letter, under date of May 31.

"Mr. Bird has sent very copious journals of Asaad; should they reach you, they will fill you with joy. Poor Asaad, we are told, is now int prison, loaded with chains, and sadly beaten every day for the sake of Christ, by order ofthe Patriarch.—We have never before seen so much to encourage us to speak to these people. Truth here cuts like a two edged sword."

The following letter to the Assistant Secretae.

The following letter to the Assistant Secretary, is too interesting to admit of abridgement

"Beyroot, May 15, 1886.

"My dear brother,—Two months ago, the sebool in Beyroot consisted of just one hundred scholars, but it now scarcely exists; and when it will again flourish, is known only to Him, who talian school is likewise broken up. For about two mouths previous to the commencement of these troubles, I had a small school in my own house. One of the scholars was a remarkably bright little girl. house. One of the scholars was a remain fami-bright little girl from a Catholic Armenian fami-ly. In the course of a few weeks, she could read by the Arabie Psalter and Testawith much ease in the Arabie Psalter and Testament. She was making rapid progress, and her example was beginning to provoke to emulation several other females in the neighborhood, when, as before the blast of the desert, our prospects

as before the blast of the desert, our prospects vanished by the coming of the terrible ones.

"It is impossible for you to conceive, or for me to describe, that system of falsehood, injustice, oppression and robbery, which has been in operation here for the last two months. I cannot speak of suffering innocence; for the land is full of crimes. But I can tell you of suffering humanity. I can tell you of human beings, whose guilt is no greater than that of their proud oppressors, condemned without a trial, their fleshings. pressors, condemned without a trial, their flesh trembling for fear, their religion blasphemed, their Saviour insulted, their comforts despoiled, their lives threatened, and their bodies filled with pain, and deeply marked with the blows inflicted by Turkish barbarity:

"With stripes that mercy, with a bleeding heart; "Weeps, when she sees inflicted on a beast."

" Some of them were so badly beaten, that they ould not walk, but were carried by soldiers, as they went from house to house to obtain a trifle here, and a trifle there, towards paying the enor-

mous exactions made upon them.
"One poor creature was brought to my door half dead. I spent several hours in endeavoring to restore him; applied cupping-glasses to two places on his back, bound up his feet, gave him cordials, and finally kept him two days, till he could walk.

I have never known before, what it was to failing them"—every bosom tortured with the most gloomy forebodings, and the deepest dismay. "Had we witnessed all this, two years or even

one year ago, it would probably have given us such a shock, as to have been materially injurious to our health. We are bound to give thanks to to our health. We are bound to give thanks to our Heavenly Father, that we have been favored with such a degree of tranquility amidst so much that was calculated to disquiet our minds.—
Our wives especially, have been greatly supported, during this whole affair. How often have our slumbers been arrested by midnight cries! and how often has the day revealed cruelties, the very dreams of which would at other times have haunted the imagination for many successive days. The words of Cowper have recurred almost daily to our minds.

— My ear is pain'd,
My soul is sick, with ev'ry day's report
Of wrong and outrage, with which earth is fill'd.
There is no flesh in man's obdurate heart;
It does not feel for man; the nat'ral bond
Of brotherhood is severed.

May 19. This is the first week for two months that I have opened a book for study. The force of the storm appears to have spent iself, and we are now quietly pursuing our work. We have are now quietly pursuing our transcendents and our hopes and our fears, our encouragements and discouragements. All our schools upon the mounour hopes and our fears, our encouragements and discouragements. All our schools upon the mountain continue to prosper, and we have sold more copies of the Holy Scriptures, within three months, than all our number sold during the twenty months preceding. The case of Asaad is exceedingly interesting to us, and I am sure will be so to you all. We ask your prayers for him and for ourselves, and for several about us, whom we hope to introduce to you hereafter.

W. Goodble. duce to you bereafter.

REVIVALS OF RELIGION

From the West vn Luminar PROGRESS OF THE REVIVAL IN DANVILLE

(Ky.) AND THE NEIGHBORING CHURCHES. We are gratified in being able to give the following intelligence: -- At the Synodical Commun-ion in the Danville Church, on Sabbath the 15th Oct. twenty-one were added to the church; making about 105, that have been added to that church since the revival commenced last Spring. At a communion in the Harrodsburg church on the same day twenty were added; making 98 that have been added to the united congregations of Harrodsburg and New Providence, (under the last year, principally since the commencement of the present revival.—The united congregations of Paint Lick and Silver Creek, (under the pastoral care of Rev. Jas. C Barnes) have lately een visited with the outpourings of God's holy Spirit in a very special manner.—At a commun-ion in the Paint Lick church on Sabbath the 8th inst. twenty-six were added to the church; and at a communion in the Silver Creek church, a few weeks previous, fourteen were added; making 40 in a few weeks.—At a communion in the Buffaloe Spring church, (Stanford,) on Sabbath the 8th inst. thirteen made a profession of their faith in Christ, and were added to the church. Here also, we are informed, the prospects are very encouraging.—At Lancaster, and in the White Oak congregation, we also learn, that an unusual degree of sericusness and anxiety is apparent among the

We were at Danville, during a part of the meeting of the Synod, and on the communion Sab-bath; and we desire to say it with thankfulness to Almighty God, that it was among the most happy seasons of our life. The solemnities of the sacramental occasion, cannot be detailed. first table was filled with the fathers in the min-istry, and the fathers and mothers in Israel. The second was set apart especially for the young converts, only about eighty of whom could find room

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at the table; and now was exhibited a scene that was felt, but cannot be described. It appeared as if the Spirit of the Lord would melt every heart in the assembly. Tears of joy and penitential sorrow, were seen to suffuse the cheeks of the fathers and the children, the aged, the middle aged, and the young. The third table was filled with the remainder of the young converts, and the middle aged professors; and at the fourth, those of the different classes, who had not found room at the previous tables, took their seats.

The sacramental services were performed,

sacramental services were perf principally, by the most aged fathers in the min-istry; and as far as we could interpret the lanustry; and as far as we could interpret the lan-guage of their hearts from the appearance of their countenances, it was that of good old Simeon, when he had been permitted to embrace his infant Saviour, "Lord now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation."

REVIVAL OF RELIGION IN S. READING, Ms. Extracts of a letter from Rev. G. F. Davis, to the Editor of the Ame. Bap. Mag. dated Oct. 17, 1826.

The Baptist Church in South-Reading, (Mas beginning. The present is the fourt revival since the permanent establishment of the Baptist interests A. D. 1892. Within the last eighty years the house of worship has been removed to a more eligible location, and enlarged; the Society has been greatly multiplied; and the Society has been greatly multiplied; and ninety-six persons have been received to the fellowship of the Church. Seven years ago this autumn, a work of grace-commenced in this town. As the fruits of that work 36-were added to the Church under my pastoral care, and thirty-one to the Congregational Church.

middle of last February, the omens of good were seen. There had been for a considerable length of time a revival in the West-Parish of Reading, about two miles distant, under the ministry of Rev. Jared Reed, and some of us were boping and praying that the work might be extended from that place to but God's" thoughts are not our tho ughts, neither are his ways our ways." The first convert, one of our principal singers, and at the time one of my scholars, resided in the south-east extremity and directly opposite to the favoured

of this town and directly opposite to the javoured parish in Reading.

Sinners began to be impressed, instances of conversion were multiplied; and, as the work progressed, Christians one after another awoke their criminal slumbers, confessed their backslidings, and soured fourth their fervent sup-plications to God, until the excitement became very general. Meetings for conference and prayer, even on the evenings of working days, were so fully attended, that we were oblidged to remove from a private room, where, for two or three years we had met without being crowded, to the chool-house, and from thence to the meeting house, for the accommodation of the people. Profound solemnity pervaded our religious assemblies, and nearly all were in some measure attentive to the pungent appeals made to the con science and the heart.

The revival has continued its delightful pro-

nay be perpetual in its blessed operations. About gress to the present hour, and we pray that it Redeemer, and to rejoice in his salvation. "But they have not all obeyed." Thirty-six only have

The meeting of the Association was blessed of God to the promotion of the good work of grace. We had looked forward to that meeting with raised expectations, nor were these expectations disappointed. We enjoyed repeated "seasons of refreshing from the presence of the Lord." Some received impressions in connextun with the Association which have since issued in hopeful

conversion.

In conclusion it may not be improper to remark that this revival has been almost exclusively confined to the Baptist Society. I have been informed however that there have been six or eight instances of conversion in the other. We pray that it may reach every family and every heart in town.

A correspondent in Dorset, Vt., writes, under date of Oct. 23, as follows:—' There is an interesting revival in Mount Holly, in this state. It is under the faithful labors of Rev. Daniel Packet. er, who has recently baptized 78, most of them heads of families." In Hinesburg, also, under the labors of the Rev. Peter Chase, an interesting and gracious work has commenced. He baptized eight last sabbath. In Weston, also, there is a revival just beginning." Col. Star.

RECORDER & TELEGRAPH

BOSTON, NOVEMBER 17, 1826.

What means are best adapted to promote a genuine revival of religion?

The Spirit of God is the only effectual agent in converting sinners, in quickening saints, and thus producing revivals of religion. But this divine agent condescends to employ instruments and means, in effecting the glorious work .-Christians, and especially ministers are instruments in his hand; or rather subordinate agents. whom he honors with the distinction of being workers together with him, though independent of his special blessing and power they can effect nothing. And the truth contained in the gospel is the grand means, which both he and they employ. Men may adopt a great variety of measures or modes of proceeding, in executing the trust committed to them. Still their great object in adopting them should be, to exhibit truth to the hearers, whether saints or sinners. We shall not, at present discuss the merits of different measures, except they are connected with the exhibition of truth, or with the neglect of that appointed means. We shall attempt to establish the position, that truth is the only means of effectually promoting a genuine revival; and therefore is incomparably better adapted to that purpose, than all other means that can be used.

If God the Spirit is the agent in this work; and if ministers are but servants, subordinate agents employed by him, and effecting absolutely nothing without his special aid; then we infer it is their duty to ascertain what means he is wont to use and bless, and so far as their agency extends employ the same. The inquiry before us therefore, is resolved into this: What are the means which the Holy Spirit employs to promote revivals? The solution is easy. He employs the great truths of the gospel of Christ.

The scriptures afford abundant evidence to this point. 'Sanctify them through thy truth; thy word is truth. Search the scriptures, for in them ye think ye have eternal life, and they are they which testify of me-Of his own will begat he us, by the word of truth .- Neither pray I for these alone, but for them also which shall believe on me through their word .- Ye are clean through the word which I have spoken unto you. Christ loved the church, and gave himself for it, that he might sanctify and cleanse it by the washing of

water, by the word; that he might present to him a glorious church.' If other means are here or elsewhere mentioned, still the Bible represents them only as symbols to illustrate the truth impressively. Baptism "significs" a truth taught the scriptures; and the supper "sets forth Christ evidently crucified among us." The gospel is the word of life, of salvation, of reconcilia tion, the word of God, working effectually in them that believe. The word of God is quick and powerful, sharper than any two-edged sword, piercing, &c .- Seeing ye have purified your souls in obeying the truth through the Spirit,being bern again not of corruptible seed, but of incorruptible, by the word of God, which liveth and abideth forever. And this is the word, which by the gospel is preached unto you .-Christ said to the unbelieving Jews, "Ye have not his word abiding in you; for whom he hath sent, him ye believe not." To his disciples he said, "It is the Spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing; the words that I speak unto you, they are spirit and they are life." also to those Jews that believed on him, "If ye continue in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed; and ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

We new assume, without multiplying quotations, that the conversion of sinners in the time of the apostles, the revivals of religion which were then so numerous and powerful were effected by means of gospel truth. This they preached boldly, fully, and faithfully; from this they did not turn aside to vain jangling: this they taught publicly & from house to house; & by this they had their great success, in adding thousands to the Lord and his church, of such as should be saved. So mightily grew the word of God and prevailed.

If preachers, therefore, would see the pleasure of the Lord prospering in their hands, let them preach the word. In the house of God; in the social meeting; in the family circle; in the private and personal interview; by sermon, by exhortation, by free conversation; to saints awake, to saints asleep; to secure sinners, to anxious inquiring sinners, to sinners contradicting and blaspheming; at all times and all places, and to men of all descriptions, let them preach the word. There is something in the Bible for every person, in every situation; and all scripture is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness; that the man of God, the minister of the word, may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works. (To be concluded.)

An Address on Church Music, delivered by re quest, in the Vestry of Honover Church, and in the Bd Baptist church, Oct. 7 8.9, 1826. By L. MASON. Mr. Mason assumes, that " Church Music is a divine institution." Its office is, "to animate and enliven the feelings of devotion." There is no religion in Music; neither is there in Eloquence; but each is capable of subserving a refigious purpose. Music should be made a powerful auxiliary to the faithful preacher; but when badly conducted, it is a hindrance to devotion .-But Music, as conducted in many clarches, is in a degraded state, and does not produce its legitimate effects. The principal reason for this fact is that its design is forgotten, and of course it is not cultivated as a religious exercise. It is given up to those who have no feelings of piety, and they attend to it as a mere amusement; so that the music of the church is often like that of the theatre, only employed to give variety to the performances. The style of singing obliterates the solemn impressions which faithful preaching may have made; and in this service, we incur in a peculiar manner the guilt of " drawing nigh to God with our mouth, and honoring him with our lips, while our hearts are far from him."

The remedy for this deplorable state of church music is obvious. The church must take up the subject; the influence of piety must be brought to bear upon it; the object of its introduction must be understood, and Christians must culti-

vate music as a part of religious duty. We pass over interesting remarks on the importance of cultivating musical talent, to the means which Mr. M. suggests for reviving church music. He would have the singing performed by a select choir, well instructed and qualified, and not by the whole congregation. The church should take the lead in forming such a choir; and the excuses so often urged for a neglect of the duty are shown to be frivolous. He won exclude all who are not pious; but in every choir there should be a prevailing influence of piety. Every choir should have a competent leader; if possible, a pious man; at least, a man of intelligence, taste, judgment, and influence: and to him every member of the choir should be in strict subjection .- A thorough and permanent reformation must be a gradual process; children must be taught music, like reading, as an essen tial part of their education .- Instrumental music should strictly accompany & assist the vocal; but never overcome & drown it. Mr. M. gives a preference to the organ; but every thing depends on the haracter of the organist, not less than on his skill.

Some valuable remarks are made on musical daptation, and the selection of tunes; also on the mportance of sacred music, as a part of the edu cation of the ministers of the gospel.

We were much gratified by hearing this ad dress, and are glad to see it circulated and extending its influence in print. It relates to a sub ect of vast importance to the interests of reli zion, on which an almost unaccountable apathy extensively prevails. It contains little that will have the charm of novelty to the Christian musician, who has reflected upon the subject. We have ourselves long felt the inconvenience of the degraded state of sacred psalmody, and have long believed that the hope of reformation rests solely on the church. And we know others who entertain the same leading principles, and have acted upon them. But facts and arguments are here well laid together, and presented to the public. And this is the way to produce conviction and reformation. The subject importunately requires discussion, and we are happy to see it commence ed. We hope it will be continued with spirit; and that the active friends of Zion will perceive, that this is one field of Christian enterprise well worthy of putting in requisition both talent and time, and a well directed and untiring zeal.

NEW HAMPSHIRE N

We cannot quote the letnils of the Report concerning the fruit of Missionary labor; but only here and there a principle, an important fact, or

condensed account of abors. One happy fruit produced by missionary service is, it leads people o provide the gospel for themselves; of which the past year has furnished evidence .- Rev. Mr. Ech ascended a mountain in Tuftonborough, where dwell three families, con taining 19 souls; who had resided there 9 years, and had not been visited by any minister of Christ except on one funeral occasion. He visited them, and collected then all together, and talked & preached to parents & children about two hours. One of the yearly laborirs mention the death of an aged man, a man of intelligence and distinction in the world, who had been an avowed infidel. and a noted disputant sgainst God's holy word. word. But when death approached him, his unbelief failed him, his confidence in his infidel creed deserted him, and the awful realities of divine regelation took fast hold of his mind. "He became sensible that he had trusted in a refuge of lies." He confessed his guilt, bewailed his folly, and, it is hoped, bltained grace even at the eleventh hour, to the to that precious blood which he had hitherto despised .- Rev. Mr. Walker, at Milton, bored in the midst of sickness. In months he attedded 20 funerals; six of them were of young men, each leaving a widow and children. In one neighborhood, a few souls were hopefully converted and backsliders reclaimed. Three days before this Report was rendered, the missionary himself ceased from his labors after a short illness .- In Hebren and Groton, under the preaching of Mr Arnold, between 30 and 40 have become hopeful subjects of grace.

Mr. Thatcher gives an affecting view of the desolations of Cooscounty, especially of that part of it which constitutes the immense field of his labors. "Eleven towns," he says, "in this county, and adjacent to Connecticut river, including the Indian-Stream ettlement, and those opposite in Vermont, have been the principal field of labors. I visited, few weeks since, a settlement in the town of Errol, twenty miles east of Colebrook, on the Androscoggin river. This settlement consists eleven families, three of which were destitute of the word of God; and not a professor of religion among them. They had heard preaching but once for two years; they were grateful for the present opportunity. There are considerable settlements south east of Errol, in a similer situation .- The ministry of Rev. Mr. Wilky, of Conway, is successful to a pleasing degree. Nearly 20 had hope, in his own society; and a good degree of attention and encourage ment existed at Chatham, one of the towns which he visited .- A year ago, Mr. Cushman was stationed at Springfield. In Enfield, where he preaches once a month, there has been quite a revival, and a church of 14 members gathered .-Prospects continue good at Northfield, and a work of grace was going on when the Report was given .- There was also a precious work in Raymond, under the ministry of Rev. Mr. Farns-The church has just received 15, of whom 7 were young men.-In other places some apparent conversions have occurred, and much good has been effected.

The Trustees remark; "All our engagements to make annual appropriations for the assistance of feeble churches, are made with the following conditions-viz. 1. That the same absolute need of help remain; 2. That the state of the treasury admit of the same appropriations; 3. That the ministers, supported in part by this sacred charity, continue to be sound, and faithful & useful."

The next meeting is appointed to be held at Rindge, in Sept. 1827. Rev. B. Perry is appointed to preach the missionary sermon; Rev. L. A. Spofford, his substitute.

Synod of Philadelphia .- The Narrative of the state of religion, published Oct. 26, informs us. that 496 communicants were added to the churches in the Presbytery of Philadelphia, in the year ending in May last. Yet religion is in a low and languishing condition, except in a small church at Cape May, which has been visited with a hower of grace; ard to which one hundred have been added.—The Presbytery of New-Castle, nev er, perhaps, had more abundant cause for mourning and humiliation before God. The power of godliness appears to be almost gone. Yet one of their churches is visited in mercy .- No regular report was received from the Presbytery of Lewes; but Synod learned, that there is a prospect of resuscitating several destitute congregations.-The Presbytery of Baltimore are compelled to plead the cause of Protestantism against much opposition; and the state of religion is low .- The Presbytery of Carlisle report, that there are ex citements in many places on their borders, which have roused some among their own congregations. They have reason to believe that intem perance is declining within their limits.-The churches in the Presbytery of Huntington are spread over several interior counties of Pennsylvania, and are destitute. Open vice still prevails in those regions, but appears to decline. No general revivals have been granted, but considerable additions have been made to the churches .-The same remarks apply to the Presbytery of Northumberland, which is also in the interior; except that attention to religion exists in two

congregations. The Synod lament, that a missionary spirit is not felt more powerfully and extensively by their churches, but report the formation of several new societies in aid of that cause. They recommend to their churches, to observe the first Thursday of December as day of humiliation, fasting and prayer.

The Synod of Pittsburgh, devising special means of reviving religion from its low & declining state, recommend, that ministers make their preaching more distinct and discriminating; that the pastors & sessions maintain discipline with fidelity; that professors consider solemnly the duty of coming out from the world; that all professing parents and heads of families review their obligation with seriousness and prayer; that the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month be observed, as seasons of prayer for revival, either in a pub-

and social manner, or in a domestic and private manner; that the several Presbyteries ob serve one day at their stated meeting, as a day of fasting and prayer; that the several Pastors and Sessions meet quarterly, for what may be termed official prayer and consultation; and that the Pastors frequently assemble the young people of their charge, to make special efforts for their conversion.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

Another County Union .- An agent of the Western Sab, School Union has succeeded in forming a Union for the county of Tioga. In this whole county, containing 20,000 souls, but two Sa bath schools have existed the summer pa Chenango county, containing 34,000, then

but five previous to the efforts of the last season. The work but begun .- By the returns to the office of the Secretary of State for the year 1825, it appears that the counties at present embraced in the Western S. S. Union contained at that in the Western S. S. Union contained at that time a population of near half a million. Of this number, one fifth, or nearly one hundred thousand, are supposed to be suitable subjects for Sunday school instruction. It is an unquestionable fact, that a great portion of these have scarcely any religious knowledge. Neither parents or children are concerned for their future destiny. A vast work, then, lies before us. Instead of 100,000 children in our Sunday schools, we have but 15,000: instead of one fifth, but one thirtieth of our population.—[West. S. S. Vinitant.

Our own thoughts .- We submit these details o our readers, that they may see what is doing, in the western part of New-York, for the souls of children; and be led to inquire what can be done in other parts of the Union. State Unions have been formed in most, if not all the New-England states; but we hear very little from them. They do not employ agents to much extent, or enter upon the business with vigor and system. The Western Union of N. York is denominated by the American Union, the most efficient of its auxiliaries; and the commendation is deserved. But the last article shows, that even there the work is but just commenced. The Directors of the Maine Union, formed nearly a year since, have recently published a circular address, calling general attention to the subject. The address evinces, that the Directors are alive. But it was rather chilling to perceive, that they are now but calling for information, on which future op erations are to be predicated.

SABBATH SCHOOL CONTRIBUTIONS

" Union is strength."
The directors of the Western Union have re ently issued a Circular to their Auxiliaries, recommending the plan of taking up collections in Sabbath Schools for the employment of S. S. missionaries. The facts presented in this Circular exhibit in a striking light the advantages of sys

System is indispensable to render efficient eve ry plan of benevolence. By random effort nothing can be effected. Individuals may sometimes mplish much. But the combined force of numbers, bearing down upon a single point, will start a world.

The proposition of the Directors is this: each school in their connexion, collect That in tions be taken up once a month; that each ar contribute one cent, and each teacher three six, or twelve cents; the money thus contribute to be appropriated to the employment of S. S. missionaries. Upon this plan, might be raised in one year, by the schools in the Western Union the sum of three thousand two hundred and sixte

r dollars and twelve cents. We will state one fact, to show what may b done by children. A juvenile society of about fifty members principally between the ages of 7 and 13, has for more than three years existed this village. For about two years, each member has paid into the treasury six cents a month, making in all thirty-six dollars a year. Their charities are given to various object

The Teacher's Guide and Parent's Assistant. J. L. PARKHURST, Editor. We are happy to announce the appearance of the first number of this work, for which the proposals have been ome time before the public. It promises to contain more information on the business of some time before the public. school-teaching, than can be obtained, at the sam

expense, in any other way." The present number contains an address to Teachers-Remarks on Books and Instructers for children-Account of the system of Infant schools-New York High School-Monitorial Instruction-several interesting notices un is, Intelligence, and, Works in the partment of Education. It will prove a valuable assistant to school committees in making their selections of books for common schools; and, it duly patronized, cannot fail to exert a favorable influence among the causes which are at work for improving the methods, and raising the standard of education.—It is a handsome pamphlet, in 8vo. of 16 pages, to be issued semi-monthly, at \$1 dollar a year, or \$1 50, if not paid till after the close of the year. This No. is sent out as a specimen, and the continuance of the work will depend on the degree of encouragement which it shall receive from the public. We hope so important an enterprize, which has the public good for its object, will not be relinquished for want of patronage.—[Chr. Mirror. influence among the causes which are at work of patronage .- [Chr. Mirror.

CAUSE OF SEAMEN.

It is peculiarly pleasing to learn that in the two great sea-port towns within the jurisdiction of the Synod, particular attention to the spiritual interests of seamen, that long neglected class of immortal beings, continues to be paid. In Baltimore, a church was erected for their accommodation, during the last year, in which Mr. Williams preaches, as he has heretofore done, successfully to seafaring men. Bethel meetings are held; and the mariners' cause is patronized. In Philadelphia, the anniversary of the opening of the church erected there for seamen, was week observed. The meeting was large and interesting. A Divine blessing rests upon the la-bors of that aged and venerable servant of Christ, who has for several years been successfully la-boring in that port for the benefit of seamen. A visible change for the better has been produced among that useful class of citizens. Merchants are sensible of it and are willing to patronize the cause. [Narrative of Philadelphia Synod.

The Lincoln, Me. Baptist Association reports, that in their churches 19 have been restored; 40 added by letter, and 44 by baptism; 67 dismissed; 60 excluded; 41 deceased; present number 2659.

What is meant by the exclusion of so large a

The Special Baptist Convention, which conven-The Special Baptist Convention, which conven-ed at Danvers Oct. 26, to consider the expedien-cy of forming a new association, decided that it is inexpedient to take any further steps toward that object at this time. The reason assigned is, that the 1st church in Haverhill and the South Reading church do not come into the measure. THE MILITIA

A writer in a Connecticut paper says, that the loss of limbs and lives by accidents on training fields is no argument against trainings and mus ters. Men are liable to casualties, when enployed about their common labours, and in the most necessary and lawful enterprizes. True: but where is the great benefit, to counterbalance and justify the hazard, the suffering, and the waste of precious lives? If military parades are not useful, and in themselves are barely innocent; then surely it is desirable to avoid the evils which they produce. Besides, the lives of men are more exposed on the field, more than in al. most any place, or on any occasion. They employ fire arms, which are more dangerous than hoes and axes; they are unskilled in the use of them; they are handled together in great numbers, and often make rapid movements, without much system or order; and most of all, many of them are rendered heedless by the use of ardent spirits. They scatter about arrows and death, and know it not.

Worthy of Imitation. The Presbytery of Orange, N. C. appointed a committee, at their ses. sion last spring, to consider the subject of latemperance, and report the best plan for its suppression. At the time of their session in Octoer, a meeting was held, and a society formed for the purpose. Their constitution required on engagement to abstain entirely from the use of ardent spirits, except when needed for health; an indispensable condition of membership. Yet fifty persons subscribed. The society has offered a premium of \$50, for the best tract on Intemperance, suited to the condition of our southern country.

Bible Translation and Foreign Mission Socily, for Essex County, Mass. This society which consists of Baptists, held its fifteenth anniversary at Amesbury, Nov. 1. The receipts, the last year, have exceeded \$400. The board have remitted \$500 to the General Convention, and \$60 to Calcutta for the education of heathen children.

Boston Society auxiliary to the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions.—The annual sermon be-fore this Society was preached at the first Baptist Meeting House in this city on Lord's day evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Eastman, of New York, from Matth. xvi. 3—Can ye not discern the signs of the times?—In this discourse, notice was taken of sundry striking events which had passed, and others that were transpiring, which indicated the approach of the church's millennial glory. A collection was taken to aid the Foreign Missions.—Chr. Walchman.

LATEST FROM SANDWICH ISLANDS. Mr. Evarts stated at the last Boston Monthly concert, that a joint letter had been received from Honoruru, dated March 10th, and a private let-ter from Mr. Richards, dated May 9. This las date is five months later than any received. They say, in regard to their own mission, that 20,000 persons are now in the islands uncourse of instruction of some sort. Two sand observe family and private devotion; an many persons, among whom are a considerable number of the most powerful chiefs, are appar-rently pious. The Missionaries mention, and promise a full account of a series of riots by the crew of the U. S. national schr. Delphin, Cap. Percival, in which the lives of the Mishad been threatened, their houses attacked, as well as the houses of the chiefs, and repeated personal indignity offered, especially to Mr. Bingham. These barbarities seem to have been worse, as they were longer continued, than those by the crew of the English merchant ship Daniel. They arose from the same cause. sentation of the matter will I sincerely hope, in due time be made to the Navy Department, when Capt. P. will have an opportunity to offer his defence, to the government and the American people. It is here worthy of remark that the officers of the Russian ships, and their numerous crews, who spent some time at this island; and Lord Byron, with the officers and crew of his frigate, not only treated the Missionaries with decorum, but with marked respect and

A letter received from Mr. Chamberlain men tions the annual examination of the schools of The schools were assembled from within the distance of fourteen miles. ber of Schools was 69, native teachers 66, scholars 2409. The improvement was pleasing. A translation of Matthew had just been completed by Mr. Bingham, and another by Mr. Richards. Karaimoku, the chief man of the islands, and dis tinguished benefactor of the Missionaries, was very He was for twenty years prime minister to Tamehameha, then filled the same place during the reign of Riboriho, and now is, by general consent, Regent and head of the Government.— He has been the chief instrument in preserving quiet in the islands in times of danger. The Prince, heir to the government, is 13 years, and the princess, his sister, 12 years of age. [N. Y. Obs.

Expectations of the Persian Jews regarding the Messiah.—In conversation with certain Rabbi's when at Bushire, Mr. Wolf inquired, "Do you anxiously expect the Messiah?" to which one of them replied in these words?-" Rabbi Yesrial. None of the Jews scattered in the world expect, and have reason to expect the Messiah with more anxiety, than those Jews scattered throughout For the Gentiles in Persia do not only compel us to pay heavy tribute, but they have likewise set over us taskmasters, to afflict us with their burdens; every person is a Haman to us. They make us serve with rigor, we must work for them without being paid, and like Pharaoh of old, they make our lives bitter with hard bondage. Read the Bible, and see all that the children of Israel have suffered, as well in Egypt as in Babel, and you will then know well what suffer here without my telling you. At Bushire itself, it is not quite so bad with us as at Shiraz, and throughout Persia, for the governor of this place is no Persian, but go to Kazeroon, Shiraz, and to the city of Isfahan, and you will know how we Jews are treated.'

Germany .- Prof. Robinson, of Paris, who is now travelling in Europe, speaks as follows in relation to the progress of Christianity in Germamany:—"If the spirit of Christianity shall con-tinue to advance with equal progress, for ten years more, Germany will be a regenerated

Thanksgiving .- In N. York and New Jersey Dec. 7. In Ohio, by appointment of the govern-

Prayer. The Synod of Kentucky, at their late meeting, recommended to their churches to observe Friday, Nov. 17, as a day of thanksgiving. fasting, humiliation and prayer.

of the pas Thursda for said a to address churches folk Asso

> On Th nearly ! and Gre Congreg Observes and in Newton The me Lyman liam G. Wisner, Modera held in counts der of t ed to pe es of the At 8 divine

church chairm sabbath the cat ed to, o highly ion is it is flour tions th cing i fliction vine fa with 1 The ch to the house. they hi which, them Spirit speed The c all the

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nicant ple. remen Afte addresservice and be gatio lowing simila a comments es in to atte expedience and bere, and b

ed that a meeting of the In our last number we mentioned that a meeting of the Evangelical Congregational Churches in this city and vicinity, convened for important purposes, was holding when our paper went to press. We have been furnished from a responsible source with the following account of the meet-

The Suffolk Association, (which is composed of the Evangelical Congregational Ministers in Boston and several in the vicinity) at their meet-ing on the 17th of October last, "after deliberateing on the Printed Considering the state of reli-ly and prayerfully considering the state of reli-gion in the churches of which they are pastors, gion in the charletes of which they are pastors, unanimously voted, that a meeting was desirable of the pastors & churches, for the purpose of special and united prayer for the outpouring of the Spirit and the revival of religion, and for the cultivation of Christian acquaintance and fellowship."

Thursday the 9th of November was fixed upon for city meeting: and a compristee was appointed for said meeting; and a committee was appointed to address a letter of invitation to the several churches whose pastors are members of the Suffolk Association, and make arrangements for the meeting. The invitation was accepted by all the churches invited, and a delegation of from three to eight brethren appointed, with the pastors, to attend the meeting.

On Thursday, November 9th, at 10 o'clock

On Thursday, November 9th, at 10 october A. M. the delegations met at the vestry of the Hanover Church in Boston. All the pastors and nearly all the delegates appointed, were present. The churches represented were the following; the Old South, Park Street, Union, Hanover, the Evangelical the Old South, Park Street, Union, Hanover, and Green Street, in Boston; the Evangelical Congregational in South Boston; the First in Obaclestown; the Second in Mediord; the Second in Waltham; the First and the Second in Newton; the First and the Second in Dedham. The meeting was organized by choosing the Rev. Lyman Beecher, D. D. Moderator; Dea. Wil-Lyman Beecher, D. D. Moderator; Dea. William G. Lambert, Scribe; and the Rev. B. B. Wisner, Assistant Scribe. After prayer by the Moderator, the delegations present were called upon for an account of the state of religion in their respective churches and congregations and a committee appointed to take notes of the same, to be communicated to the public meeting to be a committee appointed to take notes of the saile, to be communicated to the public meeting to be held in the afternoon. The giving of these accounts occupied the meeting during the remainder of the forenoon. Persons were then appointed to refer the consequent assumed by the ed to perform the several parts assigned by the Committee of arrangements for the public servic-es of the afternoon, and the meeting of the delegations was adjourned, till immediately after the

tions was adjourned, the immediately after the close of those services.

At 30'clock P. M. a public meeting was held in the Hanover Church, which was very fully attended. It was commenced with prayer for the divine guidance and blessing. The minutes of the morning meeting were then read. The substance of the accounts which had been given in the swarping of the state of saliging in the swarping. the morning of the state of religion in the several churches was then stated to the audience by the churches was then stated to the audience by the chairman of the Committee appointed for that purpose. From this statement it appeared that the whole number of members in the churches represented is 1950; that all the congregations are in a state of peace; that in all of them sabbath schools exist, and are doing much good, the catechetical instruction of children is attending the control of the control of the control of the catechetical instruction of children is attending the control of the catechetical instruction of children is attending to the catechetical instruction of c ed to, church prayer meetings and lectures dur-ing the week are held, the monthly concert is observed and benevolent institutions eucouraged, that in nearly all Bible Classes exist, and are highly useful; that in a few of the churches relighighly useful; that in a lew of the churches reng-ion is in a languishing state, but in the majority is flourishing; that in several of the congrega-tions the Lord is now reviving his work; that the cause of truth and picty is decidedly advan-cing in this city and the vicinity. The second church in Waltham has been called to great affliction and has received signal tokens of the divine favor, during the past year. Their pastor was dismissed by a majority of the Religious Society with which the church was formerly connected, on account of " difference of religious opinion. The church without a single exception, adhered to the truth and desired their pastor to continue with them. They met for some time in a private house. By their own exertions, and the assistance of benevolent individuals in other places they have erected another Meeting-ho which, with a larger congregation than they had expected, they now peacefully worship God and listen to his truth. And the Lord is granting them a measure of the special influences of in Spirit, and permitting them to hope that he will peedily give them a more abundant blessing. the churches reported as, at this time, blessed with a revival of religion are those in Boston. In all these churches weekly meetings for inquiry are held, which are attended by between 250 and 300 persons, and furnish pleasing evidence of the presence and influence of the Holy Spirit. In the Union and Hanover congregations there has been more than usual attention for the last six months. At present these, and the Old South congregation contain nearly an equal number of inquirers; and in all the congregations the work appears to be advancing. Christians, however, were said to be much less engaged in prayer and

might be expected.
The statement in relation to the churches was followed by a short address, a prayer, and a hymn.
The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was then administered to not far from a thou The Saviour was present with his people. The season was precious, and will long be remembered with gratitude.

effort for its promotion, than is desirable and

After the administration of the ordinance, an address was delivered by the Moderator, and the services concluded with a prayer, and doxology,

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and benediction. Immediately after the public exercises, the delegations met again in the vestry, when the fol-lowing votes were passed unanimously. That a similar meeting be held semi-annually, and that a committee of arrangements be appointed to fix the time and place for the next meeting and noti-fy the churches.—That the committee of arrangements be authorized to invite such other churches in this vicinity not represented in this meeting, to attend the next meeting, as they shall judge expedient. That such churches represented here, as shall request it, be visited by pastors and brethren of other churches, in such a manner as shall be determined by the committee of arrangements. The committee of arrangements arrangements. The committee of arrangements consists of Rev. Dr. Beccher, Rev. Mr. Wisner, Rev. Mr. Fay, Hon. Samuel Hubbard, John Tappan Esq., and Dea. Pliny Cutler. The next meeting will be held in some place different form that of the meeting will be held in some place. from that of the present meeting, probably in one of the churches in the vicinity of Boston. The business being finished, prayer was offered by the

Moderator, and the meeting adjourned.

All who attended on this occasion, it is believe ed, felt that it was good to be there. An interest has been awakened among the churches est has neen awakened among the churches rep-resented, in each others joys and sorrows, hither-to unfelt. Resolutions and rows of devotedness to Christ and to the interests of his kingdom were made, which, it is confidently hoped, will be remembered, and produce the happiest results. The Lord in infinite mercy grant that these hopes may be realized.

An Example worthy of initation.—The Baptist Church in Sumpterville, S. C. considering the extensive and awful prevalence of intemperance, and the duty of Christians to assume a decided stand against it, and to abstain from expressions of examples of the control of the control

a accused stand against it, and to abstain from ev-sppearance of evil, paused, on the 2d of September, ult. following resolution: Resolved, That the members of this church will not as any sprittuous liquors, except when prescribed as a dicine.—Col. Star.

THANKSGIVING.

As the day fixed for this annual solemnity approaches, we suppose our readers will expect to see a Proclamation is our journal. Having a preference in our own minds, among those which we have seen, we copy that of Gov.

STATE OF MAINE. By Albion K. Parnis, Governor of the State of Maine, a Proclamation for a Day of Public Praise and Thanksgiving.

Even Nature itself teaches, much more the folume of inspiration, that men should worship heir Creator and be thankful to their unwearied Benefactor,

Benefactor,
When a whole community partake together of
the bounties of Heaven, it is highly proper that
with one mind and one voice, they unite in presenting their tribute of Praise.

ng established custom devolves on the Ex-re of this State the duty of designating a day,

at the close of the annual harvest, which the peo-ple may unitedly consecrate to this solemnity. In compliance with this becoming practice, and in grateful remembrance of the goodness with which it has pleased the "Lord of the harvest" to crown the current year, I have thought fit to appoint, and with the advice of the Council, do hereby appoint Thursday, the thirtieth day of November next, to be observed throughout this State as A DAY OF PUBLIC THANKSGIVING AND

And I do earnestly recommend that business and diversions be wholly suspended, and that the day be exclusively devoted to the solemn and de-

We will meditate on the mercies of the Lord and gratefully consider the operations of His hand. We will recount, to our listening children, His favors to our fathers and to us, and we will remind them that he is their GOD as he the GOD of their fathers. We will assemble in our several places of public worship, that the whole multitude of the people may magnify His name and exalt His praise

"The Lord has indeed done great things for is whereof we are glad," and for which we will

He has withheld the "pestilence that walketh

a darkness and the destruction that wasteth at He has restrained the devouring element, which n some former years has spread desolation and

He has remembered mercy in his wrath, and when the earth under our feet was as iron, and the Heavens above us were as brass, hearing the

cry of our distress He spake the word and the Heavens gave rain, and the earth brought forth er fruit in abundance.

He has smiled upon our Commerce, Manufac-

three and Fisheries, and rendered successful the efforts of our citizens engaged in these pursuits.

He has caused our Literary Institutions to fourish and visited them with his peculiar favour. He has continued to us the blessings of freedom of equitable laws, and an able and faithful adof equitable laws, and, an able and faithful administration of our National affairs; and above all, through His abundant mercy, Zion has had her secure and happy dwelling among us, and the present season has witnessed her prosperity and enlargement.—Truly he has not dealt so with any people, and as for His chastisements we have not known them.

For all these mercies and more especially for the "unspeakable rift" of His Son, and the blessed.

the "unspeakable gift" of His Son, and the bles-sings of salvation through Him, we will enter God's gates with thanksgiving and His courts

with praise.

And while on this occasion we recount the mercies of the Most High, let us mingle penitence and confession with our songs of praise.—Wherein we have not honored the Lord with our substance and the first fruits of all our increase wherein we have not rendered to Him according to His benefits, in thankfulness and love and devoted service; wherein we have violated His righteous law and abused His blessed Gospel, let us with penitent confession, beseech him to pardon us for the sake of His Son, and to turn us

rom all our iniquities.

And as we unite in blessing God for past faors, and in humbling ourselves before Him for our sins, let us also unite in supplication and intercession to the same source of all blessings through the Great Mediator, that we may hence forth " lead quiet and peaccable lives in all god-liness and honesty;" that we & our children may here be fitted for a goodly land and a heavenly country beyond the grave;-that our State an National rulers and magistrates may constantly be guided by wisdom from above; that this State and the several States, and this great and growing Nation may ever be favored with liberty peace and elective governments and "the glorious Gospei of the blessed GOD;"—that the lights cence & of revelation may shine more clearly and extensively throughout this land; that the oppressed and enslaved, the ignorant and debased of other nations may receive the various blessings which have been conferred on us, and that the kingdoms of this world may become the united, the peaceful, the holy, the everlasting kingdom of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

Given at the Council Chamber, in Portland, the twenty-third day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-siz; and in the fifty-first year of the Independence of the United States of America.

By the Governor: ALBION K. PARRIS.

And Nichols, Secretary of State.

ORDINATIONS.

ORDINATIONS.

On Wednesday, the 8th inst. the Rev. Handell G. Nort was ordained over the first church in Dunstable, N. H.—The introductory prayer was offered by the Rev. J. R. Arnold of Chester, N. H. Sermon by Rev Samuel Green, of Boston from 1 Cor. 1—23 and 24: Consecrating prayer by Rev. Eli Smith of Holles N. H. Charge by Rev. John H. Church, Pelham, N. H. Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. Stephen Morse of Merrimack N. H. Address to the Church and people by Rev. N. Lawrence of Tyngsboro, Mass—concluding prayer by Rev. Samuel H. Toiman of Dunstable, Ms.

The ordinates of M. Genore, Physical Rev. Sec. 1

The ordination of Mr. GEORGE RIPLEY, as Pastor o the Unitarian Congregational Church and Society in Pur-chase-street, Boston, took place on Wednesday, the 9th inst. Sermon by the Rev. President Kirkland.

inst. Sermon by the Rev. President Kirkland.

Installed, Nov. 1, 1826, over the Congregational Church and Society in Fall River, Troy, Mass. Rev. Thomas M. Smith. Introductory Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Hemmenway, of Wareham; Sermon, by Rev. Dr. Woods. of Theological Seminary, Andover; Installing Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Wright, of Tiverton, R. I.; Charge, by Rev. Mr. Andros, of Beraley; Fellowship of the Churches, by Rev. Mr. Maltby, of Taunton; Charge to Church and Society, by Rev. Mr. Holmes, of New-Bedford.

The entire unanimity of the Church and Society in the invitation to Mr. Smith and the deep interest manifested on the occasion, inspire a lively confidence hat the Lerd has blessings in store for this flourishing anti-rapidly increasing village.—Com.

CARDS. CARDS:

Howard Benevolent Society.—The benevolent donor of Two Hundred De 2 vrs., which was enclosed in an anonymous note to the President of the Society on Saturday evening last, is most cordially thanked for this timely supply to their exposure of the second section. ply to their exhausted treasury.—May the blessing of many be his rich reward. Moses Grant, Treasurer, Nov. 14, 1826. No. 9 Union Street.

The wife of the Rev. D. Long acknowledges the receipt of Ten Dellars from the Female Charitable Society of Milford, to constitute her a life member of the Female Society of Boston and vicinity for Promoting Christianity among the Jews.

An old Valet de Chambre of the late Queen Maria Anto inette, died lately, and left about \$240,000 to the city of Paris-\$200,000 of which are to build a new hospital for

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

Correction. A mistake occurred, in our abridged ac-We spoke of 1400 scholurs; it should have been teachers and scholars .- It was stated that the public contribution was but \$20, from a very large assembly. An explanation has been sent us, which we gladly insert, and which fully shows that the small sum contributed is no evidence that the usual liberality of Salen is at all diminished. It appears that, of the nine schools collected at the meeting, several had defrayed their expense by previous collections in the congregations to which they were attached; that in all the notices of the meeting, nothing had been said of any contri ution, even to the preacher; that the house was more than half filled with teachers and scholars, and a great part of the remainder with ladies unprepared to contribute These facts show it to be rither a matter of surprise, that

the contribution was so large.

Notices of marriages or deaths, or of any thing purport ng to be a matter of fact, cannot be published in mns, unless we know the same of the person who commu icates it.

o refer to some transactions, which do not properly belong to a public paper; at least, to transactions of which we cannot form an opinion, without having full information He will therefore excuse us, if we decline a compliance with his request.

NOTICE.

A Discourse will be preached on Thursday evening next, at 7 o'clock, at the Federal Street Church, by Rev. HESRy WAER, and a collection taken to aid the funds of the Fragment Society. Those interested in the wants of the Programs Society. Those interested in the wants of the aged and sick poor, are requested to attend, as they may contribute to their relief without personal inconvenience.—

A part of the seats in the broad asic will be reserved for Nov. 17.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY. A special meeting of the Directies will be held, at the house of the Secretary in Andover at half past six o'clock, on the evening of Wednesday the 22d inst., to attend to business of importance. usiness of importance. ELIAS CORNELIUS, Sec'ry.

Andover, Nov. 14, 1826.

SECULAR SUMMARY.

FOREIGN.

Russia.—F, rmerly, the relaives of a criminal were visited with his guilt, however innocent themselves. The Emperor Nicholas, of Russia, has entirely reversed the old Emperor Nicholas, of Russia, 13s entirely reversed the old policy.—He has bestowed uponthe fathers and brothers of some of the conspirators, so called, who were recently exe-cuted, considerable largesses, it is refer to solate their feel-ings, and place them beyond the asspicion of consivance of blame.—Nat. Gas.

ings, and place them beyond the asspicion of connivance or blame. —Nat. Gaz.

The conferences at Akerman awe taken an unfavorable turn. The Russian Commissionen, wearied with the evasive answers of the Turkish Commissioners, had sent them a note, in which all the demands unde by Russias for some years past, are embodied, and if a satisfactory answer to the demands be not received by the 7th of October, it is believed that a Russian army will pass the Pruth, and will occupy in arms, Moldavia and Wallachia.

A great fire iroke out at Contantinesle, on the 31st of August, which continued on the 3d of September, when the last accounts were received. Flakes of the were them, the last accounts were received. Flakes of the were the falling upon the Seraglio. Several thousand tones, it was believed, had fallen up prey to the flames. It is added that the people opposed the measures taken to estinguish the fire, observing that it was a punishment sent from heaven for the late destruction of the Janizaries. The fire had penetrated from the garden gate to the mosques of the sultans Amurat and Bajaze, dence along the walls of the Seraglio to the Sea of Mannota, taking in its route many palaces of the great, constaining immense riches.

The Greek Government, who had retired for two months into the fortress of Burgi, a dependant of Napoli di Resident of Government, the Greek Government, who had retired for two distributions of the Seraglia of the Greek Government, who had retired for two distributions of the Seraglia of the Greek Government, who had retired for two distributions of the Greek Government, who had retired for two months into the fortress of Burgi, a dependant of Napoli di Resident of Greek Greek Greek was in the first six vecests of the seraglia of the seraglia of the Greek Greek

The amount collected, from door to door, by the ladies of aris, for the Greeks, was, in the first six months of this

The line of succession to the threne of Austria, is said be not determined, as the Imperial Prince is not inclined of the system of M. Metternich. The second sen of the Emperor would in that case be substituted.

A society has been formed in France to encourage the

A society has been formed in France to encourage the olonization of French Guiana, for the purpose of obtaining wood for ship and other building, as also for cultivating the oil. The first company of colonists were to sail the beamining of October. The climate is considered really lealthy. The King of the Low Countries and granted permission to the children of the great painter, David, to erect monument to their father, in the cementery of St. Gudule.

The proposals for the gradual improvement and emanci-ation of the slaves in the West India Islands, have been ejected by the Assembly of Grenada, and indefe oned by that of St. Vincents. This shows the insincerity f the professions heretofore made, of their wishing to be rid f that system of injustice and oppression.

Titles Abolished.—The Mexican Congress have passed

a decree, abolishing all titles of nobility; such as Count, Marquis, &c. and that all persons shall be considered as equal, by nature, whatever may be their origin.

Snow .- On the evening of Oct. 25, thick ice was formed t Quebec; and snow fell, which remained on the ground he next day, and admitted of sleighing.

DOMESTIC.

-It has been proposed in an auxiliary Coloni-

action society, in N. Carolina, to ask the general Government to employ a part of the U. S. navy, in removing the free people of color to the African colony.

The Intelligencer recommends that the Greek ship, lately bought by Government, should be sold again to a Greek Committee,—at the reduced price,

It is said, Mr. Poinsett, our Minister in Mexico, will be united with Mr. Sargent in the great South American Con

Navigation of the Upper Lakes. - The number of ver Navigation of the Upper Lakes.—The number of vessels engaged in this trade, and the importance of it, has greatly increased within the last two years. It will continue to increase, in proportion as population, industry and wealth roll on towards the west. The commerce of our freith water Mediterranean will in a few years open for itself an entire water communication by the Falls of St. Mary, into Lake Superior, and by the Fox and Ouisconsin, and by the Illinous into the Mississippi. The whole of this commerce must pass the island of Michilimackinae, which is now, and will continue to be, the centre of its operations. Yessels destined for Lake Michigan necessarily run by Bois Blan and Michilimackinge island in entering into the straits, and those destined for the Sault and Lake Superior will always find it convenient to touch at Mackinac, or run will always find it convenient to touch at Mackinac, or run in close to the former. - Michigan Hould.

A meeting was to be held at Hallowell, last evening, to consider of presenting a Memorial to the Legislature of Mattie, for aid to complete the road from the upper sources of the Kenneboc to Quebec.

Palladium.

the proposed national road from Washington to Buffalo rould be only 366 miles in length, though the route now are lied is 700. A meeting has been held at Buffalo to war the design. The boundary line between Massachusetts and Connecticut has been settled without much gain or loss of tertory, or changing the allegiance of a single individual. 9 monuments of granite have been erected, and marked on possite sides M. and C. avor the design.

positic sides M. and C.

Dea. Hayes, of Dover, N. H. has invented an apparatus
alled a Rut Filler. It fills the rets in a road, and levels
he road, by one operation. It is said it will remove as
nuch dirt in a day as 50 men.

The steamboat Barnet, lately built at New-York for the n of Connecticut river above Hartford, was expect

ed to arrive at Hartford, for the purpose of making the ex-periment, in the course of last week. It appears from the last number of Badger & Porter's It appears from the last number of banger & Forter stage Register, there are upwards of eighty distinct lines of stages arrive and depart from Boston. These average early one hundred departures and as many arrivals daily ut six hundred each week, making in all twelve dred departures and arrivals in this city in one week. Th

is taking one coach for each line; but there are many that often send one, two, three, and even more extras on the same line: which, could they be correctly enumerated, would greatly increase the sum total. would greatly increase the sum total.

The Legislature of Rhode Island has adjoined to the second Monday in January, at East Greenwich. The bill for exempting goods of domestic manufacturesold by auction, from the auction tax of one per cent, was referred to a committee to report at the next session. A resolution passed both houses, to request the Senators and Representatives of the State in Congress, to use their influence to procure the passage of a general Bankrupt law.

Indianatedia, the Capital of Indiana, contains 200 inhabit

the passage of a general Bankrupt law.
Indianapolis, the Capital of Indiana, contains 800 inhabitants. The forest is cleared from only six acres.

Prices at Wheeling on the Ohio.—Butter 8 to 10 cents a pound; beef 2 to 4 cents; lard 6 cents; oats 20 cents a bushel; eggs 6 cents per doz; flour 82 50 per barrel; shickens 6 cents each; bacon hams 5 to 6 cents per pound.

osity is the town of Adams, in this state. There is an ex-cavation 40 rads in length and in some places 60 feet deep, formed by a brook, and over this channel is a natural bridge 14 feet long, 10 feet broad and upwards 69 feet high. This spot is much frequented by visitots. In Adams are two woolen and six evition manufactories, a furnace, &c.— Lime is made in large quantities, and fine marble is obtain-ed in various places.

ed in various places.

Mineralogy.—A gentleman from this village lately visited Chesterfield, (Mass.) where he saw the celebrated locality of black Schorle, tournaline, rubelite, cleavelandite, indicelite and beryl. All the minerals are found in a small-compass enclosed in granite. This gentleman described the locality as combining all the colors of the rainbow, and as being inexpressibly beautiful. The locality is on the farm of a Mr. Richard Clark. We have seen some of these minerals which are certainly very degant.—VI. Observer.

A gymnasium is greeting, and early completed on the semineral which are certainly server.

minerals which are certainly very degant.—VI. Observer.

A gymnasium is creeting and nearly completed, on the College grounds in this city. It occupies a well adapted plot in the rear of Yale College, and promises much benefit to the students, by way of exercise.—N. Haven paper.

Exertions are making in New-York to revive their Atheneum. New rooms have been prepared, which are supplied with various newspapes and periodicals, and on the shelves have already been placed some valuable works. Besides this, orders have been sent out to Europe for rare and costly additions. Several gentlemen have been appointed to deliver courses of lectures, and the friends of the institution again begin to look up.

The law relative to primary public schools in Maryland, which was submitted to the people of that State for their

The law relative to primary public schools in Maryland, which was submitted to the people of that State for their ratification or rejection, by a vote taken at the late election, has been approved by a majority of votes in thirteen counties of the State, and rejected by the remaining six. It is stated that the counties which voted against the act are excluded, by the terms of it, from all participation in the benefits of the system, the appropriations for which are to be paid from the treasury of the State.

The citizens of Baltimore have adopted terms plays and

be paid from the treasury of the State.

The citizens of Baltimore have adopted many plans and formed many institutions for the public benefit, and we now perceive in their papers a proposition for raising a fund to give employment to poor females of good character, and to provide, to a certain extent, for them and their families. The proposed institution is recommended on the great principle that vice and ignorance produce a great part of the misery and wretchedness which exists in society. By sequince to industrious women good places as servants, or curing to industrious women good places as servants, or a ready sale for their manufactures, an asylum in sickness, and a place of instruction for their children, they will be less exposed to suffer by the negligence of victors husbands, and families may be saved from ruin. Subjects of this

kind deserve the attention of every city.

The children sent to the House of Befuge at New York, The children sent to the House of Refuge at New York, for petty offences, are bound out as domestics or apprentices, after such probation as shall be thought sufficient to their correction; the object of the institution being to save them from ruin, to educate them usefully, and to place them where they may earn an honest living.

Capt. Partridge.—By a catalogue of his Academy, just published, it appears that the number of Cadets is two hundred and minety-four, and that twenty-two professors and instructors are employed in the institution. We also been that he is about to establish a preparatory schools.

and instructors are employed in the institution. We also learn, that he is about to establish a preparatory school, at his old place in Norwich, Vt. from which pupils will be removed to his institution at Middletown.

Medical Literature is gaining ground in New-York.—
They have already one medical Journal, and two others are forth-coming.

Of the two premium Oxen, given to the city of Boston by

Mr. Boylston, one is to be killed for the inmates of the louse of Industry for their Thanksgiving Dinner, and the ther for their celebration of Christmas.

A female in New-York, whose house is infested with applied to the police for protection

It is said Spirits of Turpentine is an effectual remedy for

Cockroaches.

The anniversary of the v-eat Fire at Miramichi, was observed there as a day of Fasting and Prayer.

Massachusetts Peace Society.—A communication in Zion's Herald requests ministers of different denominations, to have contributions on Thanksgiving day, in aid of this society; and says they may be sent to Mr. David Reed, Treasurer of the society, at No. 4 Spear's Buildings, Congress Street, Boston.

The Forts sixth number of the Fire Assaches.

The Forty-sixth number of the Friend of Peace, just put The Forty-sixth number of the Forty-sixth number of the Forty-sixth number of the Forty-sixth number of illustration which have characterized the preceding num of illustration which have characterized." it is incuston of illustration, which have characterized the preceding num-bers. Among the "auspicious occurrences," it is meniton-ed that "some arrangements have been recently made for the purpose of forming a National Society, to be called the "American Peace Society," and that "the Hon. Timothy Fuller, lately a Member of Congress, has consented to de-liver the address at the next anniversary of the Peace Socie-ty,"—Christain Reg.

Namery.—The executor of Mr. Jefferson's will, has advertised for sale at auction 200 negroes, together with furniture, pictures and stock.

Black Code.—Eleven negroes have been sentenced to death in Kentucky and were to be executed the 29th #44. for murdering several Speculators in human flesh who were forcibly conveying them to a far country to be sold like

Fire .- Five buildings were destroyed in Savannah, Fire.—Five buildings were destroyed in Savannah, the 30th ult.—Loss \$6000, only \$600 insured. The Rev. Mr. Hardy saved his life by leaping from a second story window; and a faithful dog, which had escaped from a burning building, hearing the lamentations of some of the family, rushed back, and perished in the flames.

The tavern occupied by Mr. Salisbury was burnt at Der-by, Vt. on the 27th ult. Loss \$1000. No insurance. A barn belonging to Daniel Davis of Strafford Vt. con aining about 40 tons of hay, was carelessly set on fire, by boy who fired a gun into it on the 31st ult.

Salisbury, N. C. Oct. 30.—Destructive Hurricane.—

Salisbury, N. C. Oct. 30.—Destructive Hurricane.—One of the most destructive hurricanes, of which we have any record, passed through the country about 25 miles above here, in nearly an east direction, on Friday evening the 20th inst. The currents wind was only about 100 yards in width. In its course it swept every thing from the ground; such was its resistless fury, that the sturdiest oals, and the heaviest rocks, were torn from the earth, and blown off like feathers before an ordinary wind. This is extrawagant language, we know; but it is no more so than the reality will bear us out in using. The forest where the hurricane passed, was levelled with the ground! presenting the appearance of a mesdow of luxurient grass, with a single swarth mowed through the centre of it. Wherever it passed a plantation, it totally aniwith a single swarth moves on, it totally annihilated everything in its course. The greatest sufferer we have heard of, is Samuel Jones, Esq. late sheriff of this county. The hurrieane unfortunately passed directly over the most valuable improvements on his plantation near the the most valuable improvements on his plantation near the Yadkin river about 24 miles from this; and it left desolation and death in its wake. His large dwelling, the kitchens, smoke houses, negro houses, and a great number of other out-houses, with all their contents, were entirely swept from the ground where they stood, and blown off into thousands of atoms, and scattered over the country for miles around. Two negroes were killed, and another not expected to live. Fortunately a number of negroes on hearing the roming of the wind, ran into a large larm, which was the first the story of the wind, ran into a large larm, which was the second of the wind, ran into a large larm, which was the second of the wind, ran into a large larm, which was the second of the wind, ran into a large larm, which was the second of the wind, ran into a large larm, which was the second of the wind, ran into a large larm, which was the second of the wind. round. Two negroes were killed, and another not expected to live. Fortunately a number of negroes on hearing the coming of the wind, ran into a large barn, which was but little injured, the current of wind passing east of it. On the N. E. side of the river, the hurricane in its course passed directly over the farm of Mr. Jacob Hoover; swept away all his buildings, and every thing in them; and killed his daughter, aged about 11 years.

Another Steam Boat Accident.—A few days since the Steam Boats Pioneer and Niagara, ran foul of each other on Lake Eric. Both boats sustained considerable injury, but the Pioneer the most serious. It is stated that a lady, who was a passenger on board the latter boat, had a limb broken, and a gentleman his hand severely crushed.

Shipurcek.—The ship South America. G. Clark

Shiptoreck.—The ship South America, G. Clark master, from New-York to Nantucket, has been east away on Horton's Point.—The Haytien brig Cecilia, from Port au Prince for New York, went ashore at Barnegat. Vessel and cargo will be lost.

Singular.—Mr. Peter V. Quick was thrown from his horse, by his falling down in a race, and so severely hurt that he survived but 3 hours. Immediately after his fall, a negro man mounted the same horse to ride after a physician. The horse fell with him also, and he survived the injury

A lady in New-York took a quantity of sugar of lead, in-stead of salts, not discovering the difference in taste, by res-son of holding something pleaseent in her mouth. By the speedy administration of an emetic, her stomach was reliev-

A naked female infant was found by the side of a fence in Philadelphia, on the evening of the 6th instant. It was carried into a neighbouring house, and expired in about an

A cartman was run over by his own cart and killed in New-York city. He was intoxicated at the time. A man has been arrested in Schoharie, N. Y. as a counterfeiter. He was prevented from swallowing \$50 bad money by being seized by the throat. He could not pass it.

MARRIAGES.

In Boston, Mr. Wm. P. Leaby to Miss Lois D. Sanlord; Mr. Cyrus Oaborn to Miss Mary Ann Conant; Mr. Bleazer Witherell to Miss Almira S. Jones; Mr. Jonathan Amory, jr. to Miss Letitia Austin, of Bath, Eng.; Mr. Clement Littlefield to Miss Lucretia R. Joy; Mr. Ashael Sanborn to Miss Abigail Lovejoy; Mr. Seth E. Benson to

Miss Eleanor G. Deane; Mr. Abel Kendall, jr. to Miss Ann M. Richards, daughter of Mr. Nathaniel R.; Mr. Joseph

Miss Eleanor G. Deane; Mr. Abél Kendall, jr. to Miss Anti M. Richards, daughter of Mr. Nathaniel R.; Mr. Joseph Kimball to Mrs. Sarah Copeland; Mr. Thomas Nelson te Miss Margaret H. Gardner; Mr. Sch Wilson to Miss Ellen P. Drew; Mr. Horea Bartlett to Miss Abigail Tilden; Mr. George Gales to Miss Maria Beals, of Cantona In West Cambridge, Mr. Hernan Foster, of Boston, to Miss Harriet Mary Ann Whittemore, daughter of Amos W. Esq.—In Rokury, Mr. Timothy W. Bennett to Miss Mary Wiswell.—In Dedham, Mr. Daniel G. Lewis, of Charlestown, to Miss Rhoda Richardson.—In Medfield, Maj. General Elijsh Crane, of Canton, to Mrs. Keriah Cleaveland.—In Dorchaster, Mr. Urish Cotting to Mrs. Sarah A. B. Roe.—In Malden, Mr. Abel Lamphere, of Epsom, to Miss Lydia Ann Campbell.—In Holton, Mr. Judson Chapin, of Roxbury, to Miss Roxana Atherton.—In Lynn, Mr. Solomon H. Mayo, of Roxon, to Miss Eliza Berry.—In Newburyport, Mr. Wm. G. Thompson to Miss Saudhah, Geo. to Miss Priscillia Elvira, only daughter of Rev. Ezekiel L. Bascomb.—In Taunton, Mr. Henry J. Holbrock, of Boston, to Miss Prancet T. Seabury.—In Middleboro', Mr. Alpheus Alien, of Boston, to Mrs. Priscillia P. Smith; Mr. James M. Leonard to Miss Clarinda Wood.—In Bellingham, by Rev. Jacol Ide, Mr. Joseph Fairbanks, to Mrs. Grace Burt, of Northampton.

At Plainfeld, N. H. Mr. Wm. Reynolds of Boston, to Mrs. Susan D. Harris, formerly of Rutland, Vt.

In Boston, Mr. Charles Jackson, 20, son of the late Dr. G. K. Jackson; Mr. Job Sweet, 32; Mr. Alexander Wilson, 75; Mr. Morris Murphy, 32; Mr. Richard Nowell, cooper, 38; Isabella Maria Hastings, daughter of Mr. Daniel H.; Miss Louisn, daughter of Mr. John Fillebrown, 30; Mrs. Abgail Gerard, 46; Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, 33; Mrs. Rebecce Carter Sigourney, wife of Mr. Henry S. 43; Mrs. Phebe Marshall, wife of Mr. Charles F. Kepfer, p. 21; Mr. Timothy Kelley, 62; Mr. Caleb Quimby, 29; Dear Thomas Badger, 62.

Thomas Badger, 62. In Rozbury, Mrs. Sarah, wife of Mr. Stephen Child, 63. -At Jamaica Plains, Toxbury, Mrs. Anna C. Paraer, wife of Mr. B. M. Parker, 24.—in Watertown, Lucy Ann. Somes, daughter of Capt. Samuel S. 7, in consequence of Somes, daughter of Capt. Samuel S. 7, in consequence of her clothes taking fire.—In Charlestown, Mr. Ivory Hooper, 20.—In Cambridgeport, Mr. John Skempton, 37.—In Brighton, Capt. Nathaniel Champney, 70.—In Malden, Mrs. Nancy, wife of Mr. Wm. Nichols, 62.—In Salem, Capt. Samuel King, 60; Mrs. Mary Coleman, 77, former-

Mrs. Nancy, wife of Mr. Wm.
Capt. Samuel King, 60; Mrs. Mary Coleman, 77, formerly of Boston.

In Medford, Mrs. Mercy Ford, 37, wife of Mr. James F.

In North-Bridgewater, Mrs. Abi, wife of Arza Packard,
Esq. 47.—In Taunton, George Wheaton, Esq. 51; Mr.
Dean Hall, 25; Mr. Stephen Haskins, 78.—In Templeton,
very suddenly, Mrs. Betsey Gay, wife of Mr. Amos G. 53;
Mr. Artemas W. Howe, son of the late Mr. Artemas H.
27.—In Northboro', Mr. John Wheelock, 31.—in Attleboro', Capt. Samuel Robinson, 98; Mr. Otis Cobb, of
Wrentham, 57.—In Rowley, Mrs. Hannah Jewett, widow
of the late Mr. Joseph J. 74.—In Medfield, 6th inst. Mrs.
Amy Adams, wife of John W. Adams, 44.—[Uditors in
New-York and Ohio, are requested to insert the above in
their papers.]

Amy Adams, whe of John W. Adams, 44.—Unitors in New-York and Ohio, are requested to insert the above in their papers.]

At East Bridgewater, on the 8th inst Deacon William Keith, aged 62. He was highly esteemed by all his acquaintance, much beloved by his family and neighbors; the Bicle was his daily companion in all his intercourse with mankind; he appeared to endeavor to do unto others as he would that they should do unto him; resting all his hope of salvation on the merits and atonement of Christ. His last hours were (as might be expected) calin and screen as a cloudless summer evening.

In Hampton, on Saturday evening 4th inst. Paine W. Chase, A. M. Preceptor of frampton Academy, aged 33.—The had attended to his duties as preceptor during the week; had eee out, apparently in his usual health, on Saturday afternoon; and in the evening performed devotional effectives in the family in which he toarded, shortly after the close of which he was seized with a fit, and expired in about an hour.—He was a vious and exemplary man, and an excellent instructor of youth; his scholars were strongly attached to him, and to his judicious management the present presperity of the institution may, in a considerable degree prosperity of the institution may, in a considerable degree be attributed. He died a young man, but 'That life's not short which answers life's great end.

BOSTON RECORDER & TELEGRAPH.

Commences its 12th Volume on the first of Janu-To avoid disappointment, persons who wish to become subscribers at that time, are our Agents, early in December. The paper will be continued to all who now receive it, except where directions have been given to disconti-

The terms of the RECORDER & THE SKAPH will be the same as last year, viz. Three Dollars a year, payable in six months; or Two Dol lars and 50 cents, if paid in advance.

To Agents—Every sixth copy gratis, will be allowed, if the subscriptions are paid in advance.

No subscription received for a less term than One year.

paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the Editors. Communications must be post paid.

PEWS.

AT the sale of PEWS, on Tuesday last, in the Church lately erected in Green-street, 50 were taken, and the highest price paid for a choice was §40.—One of the Committee will attend at said house every day this week, from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M. to dispose of the remainder Nov. 17.

NEW THANKSGIVING or ORDINATION ANTHEM. By a Bostonian. Just published and for ANTHEM. By a Bostonian. Just published and for sale by James Loring, No. 132, Washington street, the above anthem, together with a new hymn tune. Nov. 17.

above anthem, together with a new hymn tune. Nev. 17.

SECOND CLASS BCOK.

E. & G. MERRIAM have recertly published, and offer for sale, a stereotype edition of Lowe's Second Class Book.

Soon after the first edition of this work was published the following was received:—

To Doctor Lowe.—Dear Sir: An examination of your Second Class Book has fully satisfied me, that, in regard both to subjects and authors, the selection is made with judgment and taste. The book is, in my opinion, suited in an eminent degree, to aid the vouth in our Schools and

an eminent degree, to aid the youth in our Schools and Academies in acquiring the art of reading, and at the same time to give them much pleasing and valuable information. Nor can it fail to excite in them an ardent zeal to enlarge their acquaintance with the various and very

subjects to which their attention will here be directed, and which they ought thoroughly to understand.—I am gratified also to see the paper and the printing so good—a circumstance of more importance than is commonly supposed, to the usefulness of every school book.

May you be abundantly prospered in this attempt of yours to promote the welfare of the rising generation.

Yours respectfully, L. Woods.

Andover, Nov. 11, 1825.

For sale also by Wait, Green, & Co. Hilliard, Gray & Co. Richardson & Lord, and Lincoln & Edmands.

E. & G. Merriam, have on hand a large assortment of School Books, which will be sold to School Committees and others as low as they can be obtained elsewhere. SchoolBooks, which will be sold to School Committees and others as low as they can be obtained elsewhere.

Also just published and for sale as above "Tyron's Friend: consisting chiefly of Easy Lessons in Spelling and Reading. Designed for children from three to eight years of age."

Not. 17.

IMPROVED BLACK INK POWDER,

AND LIQUID INK.

SAMUEL KIDDER & Co. manufacture Black Ink Powder and Liquid Black Ink, of an improved qualify.

For more than twenty years, S. Kidder has been engaged in the manufacture of Ink Powder, and has during that period devoted his attention to the improvement of the composition. The article now offered the public, is warranted equal to any in the country. Its peculiarities are, a permanent black, without the usual glutinous properties which prevent the easy flow of the Ink from the pen.

It is deemed unnecessary to assert any thing further in

It is deemed unnecessary to assert any thing further in favor of the above named article, but respectfully refer to

the annexed certificate.

The Ink made by Messrs. Samuel Kidder & Co. we conider uncommonly good, and at least equal to any which we have ever used.

Asmuel Payson, Cashier Mass. Bank; Chester Adams, do. Union Bank; Charles Hood, do. Commonwealth Bank; Geo. Homer, do. State Bank; M. S. Parker, do. Suffolk Bank; Ph. Marett, do. N. England Bank; John S. Wright, do. American Bank; Ches. Sprague, do. Globe Bank; D. A. Sigourney, do. Washington Bank; Gurdon Steele, do. North Bank; Henry Jacques, do. Bunker Hill Bank; Martin Lane, do. Cambridge Bank. Boston, July, 1826.

[X]—For sale, wholesale and retail, by the Proprietors, under Washington Hall, Charlestown, Mass. and by appointment, by JOSEPH KIDDER, 70, Court St. Boston

NURSERY WOMAN AND SEAMSTRESS. WANTED, a middle aged Woman, accustomed to the eare of children, and a good Seamstress. One who can be well recommended may hear of a good situation by applying at this Office. Nov. 17.

TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with board in a private family; in a new and pleasantly situated house; within five minutes walk of State-atroet—Inquire at this office. Nov. 10. And say, why swelleth the anxious breast When the last look is given !-Ah! that bosom may no more be press'd, Its cords may soon be riven.

Yes, that warm and throbbing heart may, far From home grow cold and die, When no kind and friendly hand is near, To close th' expiring eye. And lonely in a distant grave Strangers may place it there, No friend with tears the stone may lave, And o'er it breathe a prayer. Then let the tear of affection flow-It floweth not in vain; For the plant it nourisheth will grow, 'Twill reach to heaven's domain.

And let the anxious bosom feel-And to its God commend, And to his holy, righteous will, The interests of its friend. And soon we'll be in the world above, Where parting is no more— And join the song of redeeming love,

New- York, Nov. 1st. 1826. MISCELLANY.

For the Recorder & Telegraph. PERMANENT FUNDS.

Another and most important danger from per-manent funds, is that they create an indepenence of the Christian public. I know that this is supposed to be an important benefit resulting from funds, and in some instances at least it has been put foremost, that they will prevent constant solicitation.

But it will not be difficult to shew, that if such a separation could be effected between all the so-cieties and the public, the axe would be laid at the root of that tree of Christian benevolence, whose healing leaves are beginning to be scat tered to all the nations.

The injury would be upon the societies and

those who manage them, and in a most deadly manner upon the public. No one entertains a higher respect than I do for the men now at the head of our religious charities. They are for the most part, the best of the pious, and the wisest of the learned. They are in the first rank of the Christian community. All the trust which crer ought to be reposed in men, may be reposed in them. But the disinterestedness of the founders of societies is not to be looked for in their successors, when wealth has rendered that disinterestedness less important. It is the right time now, when the proposing of principles cannot possibly be supposed to have any personal application, to establish these which are just. Prevention is much easier than cure. I ask, then, what would probably be the effect upon the charstance, were he elevated to a throne, or even to a fortune. How many benevolent men have been rendered misers, by a sudden accession of wealth. I say without hesitation, that let the managers of these institutions be possessed of any supposable human character, they will con-duct their affairs more humbly, more judiciously, and with more energy, if they rely upon the Christian community for support, than they will, if rendered independent by permanent funds. These institutions belong to the public as much as a bank belongs to the holders of its stock; and equally are the public entitled to inspect all the transactions of the agents. All material transactions, touching the interests of the association the officers are bound to lay before their owners, the public. While the public are the support of these institutions, this course is necessary; and if there is danger that the public will judge erroneously respecting any disclosures, the disclosure must yet be made, and the public are sure of the benefit also of a careful correction of thos wrong sentiments, which might pervert the knowledge.—But if there were no dependence on the public for funds, how easy it would be to conclude that it were better to retain the knowledge. edge and save the trouble of an explanation. This is but one item. Men who understand human nature can carry the discussion forward to other results, more speedily than I can write them. What I do is but to set up the guide posts on the results. on the road to perversion.

would fall on the community. Our vineyard has been dressed by the agents of charitable societies. To them are to be attributed as the instruments, its extension, its beauty and its fruitful-Let them but withdraw, and soon it would be all grown over with thorns, and nettles would cover the face thereof. All the interest which is excited in themselves by those most active, from the glow which is felt by the orator, when he puts forth all his powers upon this noble subject, to that which is produced in the heart of the humblest collecter of a cent society by his efforts; all the animation which is excited in the minds of those who are addressed,—the pleasure of giv-ing, with the interest which every one feels in an object to which he has contributed :- the animation of conjoint action in auxiliary societies; a great part of the publications & even the mouthly concert itself, it is to be feared would have an Benevolence, when there was no longer need of her alms, would cease her activity, and forget to pray. Her fire which has burned, until the ascending volume of its flame has flashed to Heaven and sent gleams of light to the ends of the earth,—would then go out, and a calculating dogmatism freeze up the soul. Never has religion flourished, except when activity in keep-ing the Saviour's command to evangelize the nations, has been manifested in the church. When they, who were dispersed in the persecution which followed the death of Stephen, wen every where preaching the gospel, then did re-ligion go forth in her beauty and her strength; but when she became rich, she became sickly in luxury, and perished on the throne of Casar. So it was in the great effort in which Luther led the way. The more we have to do in the cause of Christ, the more shall we love that cause.—With nothing to do, the Christian could not keep alive the spark of holiness kindled within him. This cup then, of the blessing of contributing to the spread of the kingdom of our Master, let us not drink it at a draught, lest afterwards we perish with thirst. Here I feel constrained 10 quote from an article headed "Penuriousness of Charity" in the Recorder & Telegraph of Oct. 27, written by one who well understood his subject. "It requires more expense of nerge & and talent; more time and hard labor;

the most important and deadly effect

ore thought and plan; more activity and vig lance and perseverance; to procure money for the noblest of all objects which solicit human attion, than it does to procure and save the tion, than it does to procure and save the same sum from the commerce and business of the world." "Look at the poor public servants of the church, to whom is assigned the duty of seliciting the funds necessary for carrying on the noblest enterprises of the age. They labor harder than you do." It is not in my power to gainsay these assertions. But if the American Board of Missions, to raise its last year's income, have expended by its officers, agents, and achave expended by its officers, agents, and active friends, an amount of labor which otherwise employed would have earned \$60,000, and other societies have done the same; then \$200,000 worth of labor, guided by the best talents in our country, has been expended during the year, in keeping up and elevating the standard of Chris-tian action. And, that spirit of Christian action And, that spirit of Christian action is one of the greatest supports of vital religion in our churches. What then would become of us, if all the societies were supported by permanent funds, and this vast amount of effort were withdrawn? If thirty years continued effort has been necessary, to bring us where we are, half that time of inaction would carry us back to the point whence we started. Quo.

> From the Connecticut Mirror THE INFALLIBLE ANTIDOTE.

EXTIRE Abstinence from Ardent Spirits is the ONLY effectual preventive of Intemperance. Some twelve or fifteen years ago, a Society was formed, in Connecticut, "for the promotion of good morals." Among its members were men of the first standing and respectability in the State. Appropriate sermons and addresses, by appointment of the society, were delivered, at its ual meetings, and subsequently published by

Numerous auxiliary branches were instituted and organized. These, as appeared by their reports to the general Society, manifested a very laudable degree of vigilance and zeal. Many of the branches exhibited efficient wisdom and talent

in their operations.

In every effort, intemperance was set forth as an ominous and overwhelining scourge. The suppression of this vice was, of course, a prominent object of these combinations. In other States also, similar measures were adopted.

Much good was done. Immorality was checked. During forty months, or more, the number of new drunkards was comparatively small. The old ones, as might be expected, staggered into their graves.

The perseverance of good people, however, and consequently, the usefulness of their combined exertions, were temporary. A great change, in the public relations of our country, may have been one of the causes which put an end to these pa-patriotic associations. But a leading reason ndoubtedly was, that few in comparison, had sufficient firmness and courage to take the ground. They, too generally, recommended, or, at least, admitted as safe, the moderate use of li-

quors that make drunkards.

To stop at this much existled, but perfectly fallacious, point of moderation, was, in effect, to accomplish nothing useful. It will forever prove

A number, nevertheless, did urge and adopt the principle of entire abstinence in practice. A gret, that, of these, not every one continued to adhere rigidly to the excellent resolution then adopt In some instances, appetite too successfully nanded a return to the swallowing of the dead

In obedience to this base demand, the best re solutions have been violated. Such consequen ces have followed, as the constitution of man would induce every correct observer to expect.

This "way of transgressors" has been found to be " hard." Indulgence has led down to sottishness, Desperation and ruin have closed the de

Still, of those who adopted the only safe resolution, numbers have persevered. Not one of them now regrets the resolution then made, or the ab-

It may be recollected, that, in one of the addresses prepared and published by direction of the Society, the subject of hired laborers was carefully considered.

Custom had authorised them to expect and de mand stimulation by ardent spirits. Use had made this custom perfectly accordant with appetite. Laboring men, by a vast majority, had persuaded themselves, that they could not mow and ap, without these deceitful helpers.

The address is not before me. The substance, owever, is distinctly remembered. "Begin with Personally and entirely abstain in your Whether you labor little or much, let no temptation seduce you into a departure from this wholesome rule.

"Exclude these insidious enemies, likewise. wholly from your house and family. Be candid with the men you employ. Tell them, in the agreement you make, that you will give them no ardent spirits. Neither the air nor the soil of your premises shall be polluted by these agents of ntoxication and shame.

"Convince them, at the same time, that you have no wish to do them hurt. You are acting the part of a friend, not that of an adversary. Their drink and their food shall be conducive to lasting health and strength.

"To satisfy them, that you intend them no ill, dmonish them not to be more tired, at night. than if you were to supply them with rum. Assure them, that they shall have full wages, even though they find themselves unable to perform the customary amount of work. If they fail through

the want of strong drink, you will bear the loss.

Now, reader, find the man who is unwilling to work, upon these terms, and you may safely bid him go on his way. You run no risk. In your person and family, set the example of undeviating abstinence, and you will have labourers enough—labourers willing, cheerful, confiden-

Numbers have, for many years resolutely pur sued this plan. The result has been, as far as sued this plan. The result has been, as far as I have known, unexceptionably pleasant and profitable to both parties. The full quantity of work has been done,—not less in haying and harvest, than at other kinds of toil. It has been done better and more seasonably.

I have never been acquainted with an instance. in which this method of management has proved unsuccessful. On the contrary, laborers have been less tired at night—their families have been more quiet—their wages have been applied to better purposes—and wives and children have been made glad and grateful.

PARENTS' DEPARTMENT.

From the Western Recorder.

CONCERT OF FAMILY PRAYER. No one who is intimately acquainted with the state of religion in this country, can be ignorant of the fact, that there is here and there to be found a large family, the heads, and the various branches of which, almost without exception, give evidence of sincere piety. The character and history of such a family are sometimes re-markable. Grand parents have been occasion-ally permitted to see the special influences of the Holy Spirit descending upon their numerous off-spring, down to the third and fourth generations;

and at the same time to look back upon two or and at the same time to look back upon two or more generations of a similar character that have preceded them. In some instances, their sons and daughters in law, and the adopted children, with their own lineal connexions, have been almost equal sharers in these blessings. Such a family presents nothing less than a living demonstration of the existence of a covenant-keeping.

God. Prayer, which is the greatest means of per-sonal sanctification, will always have preceded and accompanied the descent of such precious and extensive blessings; and the members of such a family circle will have witnessed many a signal answer to prayer for individuals whos seemed for a time to be almost hopeless. The unit-ed & continued supplications of such a family, in behalf of an ungodly relative, have been seen, so enetration can reach, almost universally, to draw down the desired blessing Him who hath said that he will be sought unto

by the house of Israel for these things.

Now, what I have to propose, is, that all the pious members of a family circle should come together, and renew their covenant before God, and to observe in their various households certain stated seasons of prayer, for the continuanc and increase of spiritual blessings on their whole circle of relatives, and the bestowment of the same blessings on their descendants, down to the remotest generations. Let this agreement be reduced to writing; let copies be given to every member or household in the circle, and let the time fixed upon be uniformly and solemnly set apart for the object specified. And that dif-ferent family circles may also fix upon the same reason, and thus form one general concert, I would recommend the observance of some portion of the Sabbath evening, immediately preceding the Monthly Concert, and that this portion be between the hours of eight and eleven o'clock. Whatever may be urfed against special prayer for the conversion of individuals selected promiscuously from the mass of community, (and know not that any thing can be urged,) it is cer tain that the several numbers of a family circle are bound by the mos sacred obligations to pray for each other; and it is equally certain, that if such prayers are offered in sincerity and in faith, and accompanied by pous examples, counsels and admonitions, they will be heard and answer-ed, even though two or three only could at first be found to have an interest at the throne of grace, and to unite their earnest supplications for the blessing. Prayer has been instituted by the very being whom we are thus to address. He has promised to ansver it, and has left us striking examples of his atthfulness on record. Ish-mael, for instance, vas the seed of the bond-woman, and excluded deourse from the special blessings of the Abrahance covenant. His parents knew this; and if there could have been any case where prayer for epiritual mercies on a particu-lar individual should be withholden, this should have seemed to be just such a case. But the spirit of faithful Abraham yearned within him for the sab ation of his ungarbe the salvation of his ungodly son; and when he cried out to the Lord, "O that Ishmael might live before thee," his prayer was heard, and he was comforted concerning his son.

Such examples should not be lost upon us.

There is special encouragement for such prayer as has now been contemplated; and I hope, Mr. Editor, that you will second the proposal which I have made, and that we shall erelong see family concerts of prayer established in every por-tion of the land.

> From the Connecticut Observer. CHILDREN AT PUBLIC WORSHIP.

MR. EDITOR, -I have ever been a great admirer of our forefathers; but there is one practice of theirs which must be altered before we shall ever be able to make our children reverence, as they ought, the sabbath and the sanctury. I refer to that old custom, still adhered to in most of our country towns, of scating all the parents in the lower part of the house of God, and sending all the children from two years old and upward, into the gallery, there to spend their time in whispering and laughing and eating apples and ches-nuts until service is done, when they press wildly lown the stairs to escape into the open air. I have ong been persuaded that children have been more hardened against the good influence of preaching & the Sabhath by this than by any thing else whatever. Children ought never to be located together in a separate part of the house. They should always sit with their parents. If a parent cannot find room for his child below, let him, as he regards the immortal welfare of his child, go and sit with him in the gallery. Let him never trust him alone in the gallery with a multitude who will certainly corrupt him. If children must be loca-ted in the galleries, seats should be so constructed for them as that they can be seen by the whole congregation and not face each other. The old congregation and not face each other. The old high pews are but so many pens, where they are shut out from the sight of their parents below, where they face one another and do little but sleep or play. But I hope the time will speedily come when this separation of parents from children will be unknown throughout New-England; when our churches will all be so constructed as that every parent can have all his children te watch and care.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

THE FEAR OF THE LORD .- NO. I. public Address to Children, from Psalm 34: 11 .-Come ye children, hearken unto me; I will teach you the fear of the Lord."

These words were written by David. I hope you often read his Psalms; and if you do you can see that he was indeed the sweet Psalmist of can see that he was indeed the sweet realmist of Israel. He was a great king, and had many things to do. But he would let any thing go, for the sake of going to the house of God. He found time also to write a great many fine Psalms, for the singers to sing in the temple. And how good God is to us, to have his Psalms kept and printed for our use. David lived nearly thousand years ago; and yet God tells you here, in the Bible, what he did, and where he lived, and when he died. He was a man that God loved very much. God told David by his Spirit what he should write in his Fsalms, and, as I said, God has given them to us. It would be well for you to learn some of these short ones, so that you can repeat them. For here we find that though David had so much to do, had great armies of strong men to command, and so man people to govern, yet he did not forget little chil dren; for he says here in the text, "Come, y dren; for he says here in the teach you the children, hearker unto me; I will teach you the fear of the Lord? Do you not think David loved little children, when he took so much pains to ed little children, when he took so much pains to teach them? I suppose he would put off the dress of a king, which made him look so warlike and terrible, and put on such clothes as other men, and call the children to him and sit down, men, and can the children, and teach them the good knowledge of God. And how do you think the children behaved? Did they stand uneasy, wanting to get away to their play and their folly all the time? Did they laugh, or play, or tradict him, while he was teaching them? they go away and forget it, or say they would they go away and forget it, or say they would not learn to fear God, and so sin the more against Him?—O no; if they did right, they loved David for his kindness in teaching them; and were glad when they could go to him, to hear him. They would listen with all their might, because they wanted to hear about God. And when they

went away, they would be more sober, and read, and pray to God to teach them. Let me hope that you, my dear children, will do so now, I am trying to teach you the fear of the Lord.

OR OTHER PROPERTY.

Do you not remember too reading about Christ, the Lord, how he took little children in his arms, and blessed them, and laid his hands on them, and prayed? And he was as much greater than king David, as David was greater than a beggar. Do you not sometimes wish that you could see Christ, and go to him, as those children did, that he might bless you, and pray for you? Or do you not want any body should pray for you? O, if you do not, I am afraid you do not wish to know bout the fear of the Lord. And I am afraid you care more about your play, or your clothes, or some such thing, than you do about the fear of God. But if you would be glad to see Jesus if he were upon earth, that he might bless you, and pray for you, I can tell you, he can pray for you now as well as he could then; and he can bless you too. And though he will not come himself, yet he will send his Spirit to teach you the fear the Lord. And this is one thing that he sends the Bible to you for, to tell you about God and Christ, and heaven and hell, and to tell you what you must do, that you may be prepared for God heaven, and saved from hell one thing God sends his ministers to you for to teach you the fear of the Lord. He has sent me. And I am glad he saw fit to send me; for I love to tell people about Christ, and warn to repent and turn to him. And I love to tell little children and youth about him, and about their souls, and try to lead them to the Saviour. have been preaching a long time to older people, and some of them I hope have believed what I say, and find it good for them to come here. And they have left off their sins, and given themselves away to God. I ought to be very thankful for this. But there are some that will not believe, act as if they did not want a Saviour, nor wish to fear the Lord. And I get almost discouraged, and do not know as it is best to preach to them any more. So I thought I would preach to day to children; and I am glad that so many of you have come to meeting. "Come," then, "ye you have come to meeting. "Come," then, "ve children, hearken unto me, I will teach you the fear of the Lord." And I want to tell you first who the Lord is

He is the same, that in other places is called God or the Lord God, or Almighty God. And who is God? There is not any man who has seen God at any time; for he is a Spirit, and cannot be seen by us. And perhaps you may think we cannot know much about God, because we cannot see him. But we can know a great deal. You never saw the wind; but then you know there is wind, because you see the trees move; it blows your clothes, and presses against your body. So you cannot see God; but you know there is a God, because you see what God does. Now, the wisest and strongest man that ever lived cannot make a fly or a single flower. Who then made all the flies, and flowers, and trees, and birds, and beasts, and fishes, and rivers, and hills, and rocks, and the stars, and the moon, and the sun, and the men and women, and all things that It was certainly God. And God was not made by any being; he was always just the same that he is now. God does not die, as man does. He was the first, and he is the last. And God takes care of all the things he has made. He keeps the fishes alive at the bottom of the sea. He strengthens the birds that fly in the air. He moves the stars, a great many thousand miles from here; and all at the same time. He gives you air to breathe, now, and at all times, keeps your life when awake, and when you sleep. If, therefore, you ask where God is, we must tell you he is every where. How could be do all these things if he were not every where? So the Bible says, "The eyes of the Lord are in every Bible says, "The eyes of the Lord are in every place, beholding the evil and the good." Now it is this great and Almighty God, that I want you hand you must fear him, because he is great, and wise, and glorious. You know what fear means. You know how you feel when you are afraid of any person. You know perhaps how to fear a man and love him too. Your father, for instance. You fear him, because he knows so much more than you do, and is so much older and stronger. You fear him, because you know he does not permit you to do wrong. And you tremble when he is angry with you, or when you ex-pect he will be. And you lear him, even when you do not expect to be punished. You would not have him know what you do wrong, even if he would not correct you. You cannot bear to hurt his feelings. And though you fear him, yet you love him, because he is good to you; and the more you love him, the more you fear him. Now you ought to love God, and fear him in this man It is this fear that David means; only that you should love and fear him more than you do your parents, or any man, or all the men in the world. I would not have you fear God as you do any frightful beast, that you are afraid will because you may do that, and not love If you will not love him, and repent o he will destroy you; and you

fear it. But I want you to do both; love God and fear him too.

And why should you fear God, and love him: Because he is wise, and great, and glorious. You fear a wise man, more than you do one of your mates. O how much then should you fear God? He knows more than all the wise men in the world. He knows all that is done on the earth. He knows what every one in this house is thinking of, and how he feels. He knows what you do, and what you say, and what you think, at all times, whether you are with others or alone; by day, or in the darkness of the night. How much you would be startled sometimes, (when you thought you were alone,) to see a man looking upon you, and seeing your actions, and hearing your words? How would you be frightened sometimes in the presence of others, if you were to find out that they knew what you were think-Surely then you ought to fear God, for he knows all these things much better than man can know them, and at all times looks right into your heart.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY

Hooping Cough.-Few diseases of children ex-Hooping Cough.—Few diseases of children excite so much alarm and anxiety among parents as hooping cough. It is really attended with some danger; but in the ordinary cases, even, the fits of coughing are productive of external appearances in the child, which, though not at all threatening to life, are calculated to call up the pity and the fears of the parent. Like hysteria—that form of luxteria which resembles convolthat form of hysteria which resembles convul sions, and is of a frequent occurrence among un-married females—it carries to the mind of him who is unaccustomed to its appearance, an ap-prehension of immediate danger, wholly disproortioned to any real injury wheth the system is

It is an object to quiet, and still greater to prevent such an apprehension. As the disease has in some few cases proved fatal, it is still further duty to search out the best means of relief,

and, if possible, some method of cure.

Dr. Goelis, an eminent physician of Vienna, has done what few others have done before him given his whole attention to the diseases of chil-In the course of his researches, hooping cough has not passed without notice; and he gives his unqualified preference to the following fermula:—Take of the root of the deadly night-

shade in fine powder, one grain; opium, shade in the powder, one grain; opium, two grains; white sugar, four grains. Let them be well mixed and divided into eight powders. One of these powders may be administered night and morning, and if the disease he violent, one every three hours. Leeches to the temples or chest should precede the administration of these remedies, when plethors exists. Dr. G. thinks liest. dies, when plethora exists. Dr. G. thinks light ly of the ointment of tartarized antimony; and well he may; for the remedy seems adapted to any thing rather than this spasmodic affection. In cases of inflammation, none think more highly of this famous unguent than ourselves; but in diseases of a spasmodic nature—sed ridiculus est absurdas opiniones refellere.

absurdas opiniones releitere.

From experience we can say nothing of the remedy of Dr. Goelis. It seems based on good principles. A medical friend, however, on whose judgment and experience we should rely with quite as much confidence as on those of any other transitions in the profession, informs us that he has quite as much conneence as on those of any other man in the profession, informs us that he has been in the habit of using the following very ju-dicious remedy for pertussis, and that of several hundred cases in which he has recently administered it, all his patients but one coughed but little after taking it;—it seemed a powerful pallia-tive, and this is all we can expect to find. The one excepted commenced its use at too late a stage of the complaint. Take of sub-carbonate of potash, one drachm, dissolved in seven ounces of fountain water; half a drachm of the oil of amber, and two ounces of balsam Tolu. From a tea-spoonful to a table-spoonful may be three times a day, or pro re nata. It may be sweetened with molasses. This remedy, theresweetened with molasses. This remedy, there-fore, and change of air, (the most powerful of fore, and change of air, one greater relief all) seem, combined, to promise greater relief in hooping cough than any course of treatment hitherto pursued.—Medical Int.

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VARIETY.

Every days appears to develope new resources of wealth and independence to the United States. There is now in this city, residing at the Canal There is now in this city, residing at the Canal Hotel, Washington Street, a gentleman from Offio, who is in possession of two articles, which, when they shall be properly brought into use, will defy all competition by the rest of the world. These articles are Terra de Sienna, a most valuable winter ayahusiyely adapted to painting matter ayahusiyely adapted to painting matter. ble paint, exclusively adapted to painting mahogany colour; and Porcelain Clay, or silex in hogany colour; and Forcelain Clay, or silex in the form of clay, adapted to the manufacture of the finest China. He brought with him from the Yellow Spring, Ohio, (where the article is manufactured in a sufficient quantity to supply the market at a rate lower than that brought Europe, and of a quality superior to the European) a small supply of the Terra de Sienna for this market; and it is to be presumed that the encouragement he will meet with in making sales will be a just compensation for the enterprize of endeavouring to strike another link from our chain of foreign dependence. It is said, that the Porcelain Clay, in the possession of this gentleman, is not equalled in any part of the world; it produces without grinding or admixture, the finest transparent China.—N. Y. Evening Post.

Benefit of Canals.—A gentleman from Caledonia County, Vt. a few days ago informed us he could send the produce of his farm to New York cheaper than he could oe either Boston or Portsmouth markets, notwithstanding the distance from his house to New York was 350 miles, to Boston 170 miles, and Portsmouth only 150 miles. He stated he lived 80 miles from Burlington, and that he could get his produce sent there for \$16 a ton, and from Burlington through Lake Champlain, the Northern Canal and Hudson River to New York city, for \$5, making \$21 in all to New-York. He had to pay at the rate of \$20 a ton for every 100 miles transportation to Boston or Portsmouth, which is at the same rate that he has to pay to Burlington. The t the same rate that he has to pay to Burlington. reight of a ton to Boston at that rate costs him \$34.3m

The importance of internal water communication is her The importance of internal water communication is brought immediately home to our conception. We set transportation from Burlington to New York, a distar 270 miles, costs only \$5 a ton, when at the same time transportation of a ton by land to Boston costs \$31 distance of only 170 miles.—Portsmouth, N. H. pape.

Rochester .- The sudden rise, and rapid growth of man Rochester.—The sudden rise, and rapid growth of many towns and villages in the western part of this State, have been often adverted to as furnishing evidence of unexampled prosperity in a newly settled country. In 1812, it is said in Spaffords Gazeteer, the ground which is now the village of Rochester, contained but 2 or 3 ordinary houses. In 1822, thore were 602 buildings, and, as was supposed, about 2,500 inhabitants. In 1823 the number of inhabitants was 3,700. In 1824 there were 4,271, and in 1825, 5,273.

As further proof of its growth and prosperity, we have to mention, that there is now established in the village, a Daily Newspaper. We do not believe such a thing was ever known before in a place only fourteen years old.

A Question for Capt. Symmes .- The Editor of the

Barnstable Gazette asks the question, whether "the motion of the earth on its axis is not occasioned by the intraterran an inhabitants running upon the inner side, like squirrels in a revolving cage ?"

NEW ANTHEM FOR THANKSGIVING.
RICHARDSON & LORD, 133 Washington Street have this day published a new Anthem for Thanksgivin day, by the author of the popular piece entitled Lord's Day NEW GEOGRAPHY.

NEW GEOGRAPHY.

JUST published & for sale by CROCKER & BREWSTER, No 47 Washington Street, Geography for Beginners: or, the Instructor's Assistant in giving first leasons from Maps, in the style of familiar conversations, accompaned with an Adlas of Six Maps. By EMMA WILLARD, Principal of the Female Seminary at Troy, N. Y.

The work is designed as an introduction or first part to a series of Geographical Works, by W. C. Woodbridge and E. Willard, and is constructed upon the same general principles, but more particularly adapted for leginners in the science.

ners in the science.

(X) For sale, also, the Sixth Edition of Woodbridge's School Geography, with an Atlas of 7 Maps and 2 Charts.

ANTHEMS—at half price.

JAMES LORING, No. 132, Washinglen-street, offers for sale, several separate numbers of the Old Colony Colescion of Anthems, in two vels. at the very reducer's need \$1.50 ets. per dozen—and the parts containing Beetheven's Mount of Olives, and Handel's Grand Te Deum, at \$3.50 ets. per doze for each kind separately. These numbers contain many of the most admired Anthems in use, adapted for Thanksgiving, Christmas, Ordinations, and other important operations.

Nov. 3. ant occasions

ONE THOUSAND FAMILY BIBLES at haif Price ONE THOUSAND FAMILY BIBLES at half Price. FREEMAN RUTTER & Co. No. 46 North Market Street, have just published 1000 Quarto Bibles, of different qualities and binding, which they will sell at retail for eash at one half the regular retail prices. Likewise have constantly for sale Pronouncing and common school Bibles, do Testaments, pocket Bibles, plain and gilt; Hynn Books, for different societies, single or bound in sets to any patters, School Books for all classes; Paper, Quills and lik of the first quality. Account Books of all kinds, sets of books for all classes; Paper, Quills and his of the first quality. Account Books of all kinds, sets of books for all classes; Paper, Quills and ab bound to any pattern, at short notice; Cutlery, Blacking and Brudbes, Blank Leases, Deeds, Checks, Bills of Lading, and Stationary of every description. Book Binding of any kind done at short notice. Likewise for sale, 1000 bundles scale board of good quality. Superior Writing link, by the latrel, gallon or in bottles. ep6fm (ct. 6.

ESTATE FOR SALE.
THAT valuable Estate in Ashburnham, Mass. former
the residence of the Rev. John Cushing. The farm cotains about 65 acres of land, well divided into mowing, pa tains about 65 acres of land, well divided into mowing, pacturing and tillage; and is well fenced with some wall. In has two good orchards, and a large garden in a high state of cultivation, with a number of fruit trees. The house is about thirty rods from the meeting-house. The situation is healthy and pleasant, and the prospect is exceeded by few in that part of the country. The buildings are in good repair, consisting of a large and very convenient house, having a fine well of water with a pump in the kitches; two harns, granary, wood-house, chaise-house, and a very convenient place for washing.

A pasture, and a wood lot, at some distance, will be soft saparately or with the farm. The latter contains a water privilege. For terms apply to Doddridge Cushing, on the premises, or to Thomas P. Cushing, at No. 5, Washington Street, Boston.

TO LET.

TO LET.

PART of a House in Dorchester, consisting of fiv.

Rooms pleasantly situated near the Rev. Dr. Codman.

Meeting-house. Inquire of Joseph Clap.

Nov. 10